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Al Campbell/The Associated Press

Allied gunners at an undisclosed location in the Gulf displaying 30mm rounds on Tuesday.

Allied Jets Hit Tank Convoy, Iraq Reports Death of POW

By Molly Moore
Washington Post Service

DHAHRAN, Saudi Arabia — U.S. Marine Harrier jet fighters and other allied warplanes pounced on a slow-moving Iraqi convoy just inside Kuwait and destroyed 24 vehicles — including tanks, armored personnel carriers and trucks — Tuesday night in what is becoming an escalating air and ground effort to unnerve front-line Iraqi forces near the Saudi border.

"It was the first hard kill we've gotten on a big target," Marine Colonel Ron Richard said of the ground-directed attack on Iraqi troops in the tense border region. "They got sloppy and got caught."

The attack was carried out as senior allied military officials in Saudi Arabia said that stepped-up bombing of Iraq's elite Republican Guard had "severely degraded" its resupply and reinforcement efforts, but that battle damage to fortifications and personnel remained difficult to assess.

[In another development, Baghdad radio said that a prisoner of war, whose name and nationality were not given, had been killed in an allied air raid, The Associated Press reported.

[The Iraqi broadcast said that allied bombers had "hit one of the departments of the Ministry of Industry, killing one of the captured foreign pilots, who had been evacuated to that department." It said that the prisoner, apparently used as a "human shield," had died Monday night or Tuesday morning. U.S. spokesmen said they could not confirm the report.]

Even as American and allied warplanes continue to pummel Iraqi forces from high in the sky, the war is beginning to bleed across the borders on the sands below, frequently not far from the mined "killing zones" that U.S. ground troops are training to cross inside occupied Kuwait.

Earlier this week, a dozen Iraqi soldiers slipped across the border into Saudi Arabia and ambushed a Saudi patrol team in a barrage of gunfire and rocket-propelled grenades.

One Iraqi officer was reportedly killed in crossfire from his own troops in the skirmish, and the Saudi patrol team members were slightly injured before the invading enemy soldiers dashed back across the border leaving trails of blood.

"They're coming across the border, which means patrolling is a lot more dangerous," a U.S. military official said.

Iraqi and allied forces have traded artillery fire across the border almost nightly since the aerial fighting began. And in the 13 days since the air raids against Iraqi forces and military installations were launched, allied ground troops have been preparing for what may await them on the other side of the border when — if the war goes as field commanders expect — they are ordered to begin their assault.

The U.S. infantrymen call the broad swath of Iraqi-held territory ahead of them "the killing zones" — vast mine fields seeded with charges that can blast a 60-ton tank high off the ground, "Bouncing Bettys" that rise from the sand and slice a man's body in half and "toe-poppers" with just enough explosive power to rip the foot off a soldier.

Iraqi forces are believed to have planted more than half a million mines in Kuwait, many of them sown as part of the barriers of buried butane storage tanks, oil-filled trenches and imposing sand berms that lie between deeply entrenched Iraqi infantrymen and their allied counterparts poised just over the border in Saudi Arabia.

No matter how successful the air bombardments are in "softening" Iraqi forces, the engineering teams and infantry units who will open a path through the mine fields for the tanks behind face one of the most dangerous missions of the war.

Even though military command-

See WAR, Page 4

U.S. Vows to Strike Iraqi Planes Heading to Iran

International Herald Tribune

The Pentagon said Tuesday that if allied air forces detected more Iraqi planes heading toward Iran or returning to Iraq, they would be shot down.

Lieutenant General Thomas W. Kelly said, however, that the United States interpreted the flight of Iraqi aircraft to Iran as "more a sign of weakness than a devious plot" and added that U.S. planes would not necessarily be diverted from more important missions in southern Iraq to maintain an "air cap" over the northern border with Iran.

The general said allied policy was to shoot down any Iraqi aircraft caught over enemy territory with the exception of commercial planes not involved in the war effort.

"If we catch them over Iraqi territory, we will shoot them down," he said.

General Kelly said about 90 planes had made the short hop from airfields in northern Iraq to bases in Iran, ranging from top-of-the-line MiG-29 Fulcrum fighters and Su-24 Fencer bombers to transport planes and commercial airliners.

He said that if the allied forces were in a position to intercept the planes flying across the border, "we will engage them and shoot them down, but we have not had that opportunity yet."

Because allied aircraft are mostly engaged in bombing and fighter missions over southern Iraq and Kuwait, he said, it is impossible to divert them to intercept the Iraqi planes on their short flight to the border.

"We did not elect not to shoot them down," he said.

The U.S. position is that once they are in Iran, the Iraqi planes are out of harm's way, and if they come back they can be dealt with.

General Kelly said the departure of the planes "can't pose an additional danger because they have the same number of aircraft as they had when they started."

He added that it would be difficult and "extremely, extremely expensive" for the United States to maintain an air cap over all of Iraq and said that did not contradict the allied claim of air superiority because "we can go where we want when we want."

The planes heading to Iran had flown low and kept radio silence until they reached the border, and although the takeoffs were detected by allied Airborne Warning and Control Systems aircraft, there was no time to divert allied planes to intercept them, General Kelly said.

"When we picked them up on the screen, they were already heading in that direction," he said.

A Tehran newspaper, Risala'at, quoted a senior Iranian official as saying that the flight of the planes was not a mass defection but an attempt to preserve the best planes in the Iraqi Air Force.

Hassan Rohani, spokesman of Iran's Supreme National Security Council, said Iraq, faced with the allied forces' superior technology in air warfare, probably wanted to preserve its planes for use in a possible ground offensive.

Iran has stated that it has im-

See PLANES, Page 4

Kremlin Says New Gulf Peace Initiatives Are in the Offing

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's spokesman said Tuesday that the time might be right for a new Gulf peace initiative.

The spokesman, Vitali N. Ignatenko, said Moscow was discussing a series of ideas with Western countries, including the United States. He declined to give details.

"We stand on the threshold of very serious decisions," Mr. Ignatenko said. "From the side of the Soviet Union, there are several suggestions, initiatives."

The U.S. State Department declined to comment on the Moscow statement.

Mr. Ignatenko repeated Soviet fears that the war could spill over from its original goal of getting Iraq out of Kuwait into a broader and more destabilizing war.

He spoke to reporters a day after Mr. Gorbachev's new foreign minister, Alexander A. Bessmertnykh, met in Washington with President George Bush. The meeting, which included discussions of the Gulf war, led to the postponement of a Moscow summit meeting that had been scheduled for Feb. 11-13.

Mr. Ignatenko said Mr. Bush's need to be in Washington to conduct the war was the sole reason for the postponement.

The Kremlin, once Iraq's largest arms supplier, has eliminated shipments to Iraq, supported United Nations actions and made several direct appeals to the Iraqi president, Saddam Hussein, to withdraw his troops from Kuwait.

"I think we are on the eve of very serious decisions concerning the Gulf developments," Mr. Ignatenko said. As well as some decisions on the Soviet part, he said, "very interesting proposals" by other countries are expected.

Mr. Ignatenko did not provide details, but he mentioned a possible Indian initiative. India's chief delegate to the United Nations has proposed a plan for a two- or three-day cease-fire to see whether mediation could begin and Mr. Hussein would withdraw his troops. Under the plan, the war would resume if there were no signs of progress.

Mr. Ignatenko repeated that Moscow had no plans to send troops to join the U.S.-led multinational force in the Gulf.

Asked if Soviet proposals were aimed at ending the war or at securing peace once the conflict was over, he said, "Our proposal concerns a very broad spectrum of questions, but the main one is how to end the conflict and how we can avoid further bloodshed."

A Soviet general said, meanwhile, that the U.S.-led multinational force should start ground action against Iraq as quickly as possible to stop Baghdad from using chemical weapons, according to the unofficial press agency Interfax.

The officer, Lieutenant General Norair Ter-Grigoryants, deputy chief of the General Staff, said that the allied land forces should "hurry to make contact with the enemy" on the ground.

"As soon as contact has been made, any chemical or biological agents used would also affect the Iraqi forces," the general added, according to Interfax, which has published several unsubstantiated reports recently. *(AP, Reuters)*

Chemical Threat Eases, Israel Thinks

By Jackson Diehl and William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Defense Minister Moshe Arens said Tuesday that all of Iraq's advanced Su-24 fighter bombers had been flown to Iran, virtually eliminating them as a threat if Iraq decided to mount a bombing raid on Israel.

The departure from Iraq of the bombers — about 90 Iraqi planes have flown into Iran in recent days — in effect removed a principal scenario that military planners here had anticipated for a chemical weapons attack on Israel.

Since Baghdad may not have the ability to mount chemical warheads on Scud missiles, officials said, it was possible that a bombing raid on Israel would be undertaken with Su-24s.

"These aircraft are capable of flying from bases in Iraq to Israel without refueling, and therefore we saw them as a potential threat to Israel," Mr. Arens said. "Now that they have crossed into Iran, this aspect of the danger has been significantly reduced."

The Pentagon, however, said the Iraqis still had Su-24s based in their territory. The Jaffee Center of Tel Aviv University estimated that Iraq had 25 such aircraft, and the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies said it had 16.

Israeli radio quoted Mr. Arens as saying the chance of Su-24s now taking part in the war was small. "The circumstances — whether it was desertion or crossing by agreement — are not important because the fact is that planes of the highest quality have gone out of the war," he said.

Mr. Arens also said two key airfields in western Iraq "have suffered very heavy damage and are out of commission."

Iraq had launched seven Scud missile attacks against Israel in 11 nights from the vicinity of airfields designated H2 and H3. Israeli radio quoted Mr. Arens as saying that the Scud threat to Israel would last "no longer than one month."

But government officials said that 10 to 15 of Iraq's mobile missile launchers were still intact, and indicated that Israel still hoped to mount a joint operation with U.S. forces against the missile sites.

Israeli radio quoted Mr. Arens as saying that the destruction of Iraqi missile launchers "is a more convenient objective for the Americans than for us, both because they are closer and because they have better means than we do."

A government source elaborated, saying there were signs of progress in the battle against the Scuds. "Some of our military people have become convinced that some of the recent American attacks against the Scuds have been more effective," he said.

But a variety of spokesmen contended that Israel should be allowed to join allied actions in western Iraq against the Scuds. At a government-organized press conference, a former army chief of staff, General Mordechai Gur, hinted that Israel would favor a combined air and ground operation against Iraqi missile sites.

He said that "American and Israeli authorities should reconsider the policy of restraint" under which Israel has stayed out of the war.

General Gur, a prominent figure in the opposition Labor Party, compared Iraq's Scud threat to the Egyptian surface-to-air missiles that menaced Israeli planes during the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

Only after Israeli forces crossed the Suez Canal and mounted a ground operation, he said, was it possible to knock out the missile threat.

The Iraqi planes in Iran, some analysts suggest, might eventually be used against Israel. Page 4.

The U.S. tacitly acknowledges contacts with Tehran to ensure Iranian neutrality. Page 4.

Defense Minister in France Quits

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

PARIS — Under attack at home for his dovish position on the Iraqi crisis, Defense Minister Jean-Pierre Chevènement resigned on Tuesday, saying that allied objectives in war risked going beyond those established by the United Nations.

Mr. Chevènement's resignation was immediately welcomed by conservative French opposition groups who had accused the Socialist minister of undermining the morale of French forces in the Gulf by publicly questioning the country's participation in the offensive against Iraq.

He was replaced by Pierre Joxe, a prominent Socialist politician and loyal aide of President François Mitterrand who until Tuesday was interior minister. Philippe Marchande, a deputy interior minister, replaced Mr. Joxe.

Political experts said that although it was difficult to brush off the resignation of a defense minister in any country at war, Mr. Chevènement's departure should put an end to the confusion created by evidence that the government was divided over its Gulf strategy.

Noting that France's allies in the anti-Iraq coalition had complained privately about the mixed signals emanating from Paris in recent weeks, opposition politicians said Tuesday that Mr. Chevènement, 51, should have resigned or been dismissed much sooner.

In his resignation letter to Mr. Mitterrand, he recalled that concerns he expressed privately in December were now proving founded.

"Let me add that the logic of war risks driving us ever further from the objectives established by the United Nations," he added.

Aides to Mr. Chevènement said he was particularly alarmed that a military offensive authorized by the United Nations to drive Iraq from Kuwait now appeared aimed at overthrowing President Saddam Hussein's government and destroying much of Iraq.

Just hours after the first air raids on Baghdad on Jan. 17, Mr. Chevènement tried to limit France's participation when he disclosed that France's 10,000 troops, 54 aircraft and 12 ships in the allied force

See FRANCE, Page 4

Debriefing: Day 13

Sorties
- More than 2,600 allied sorties flown Tuesday, bringing total to more than 27,600 in 13 days of war.
- No Scud firings reported Tuesday; 53 missiles fired earlier, 27 at Saudi Arabia and 26 at Israel.

Losses
- No allied planes reported lost Tuesday in combat; 25 allied planes lost earlier, including 17 U.S., 5 British, 1 Kuwaiti, 1 Italian, and 1 Saudi.
- MiG-23 shot down Tuesday, bringing total to 53 Iraqi planes destroyed, including 27 in air-to-air combat and 26 on the ground. An estimated 90 Iraqi aircraft have been flown to haven in Iran.
- Iraq said Tuesday a POW had been killed in an allied air raid. 20 coalition airmen listed as missing in action, including 7 Americans, 10 Britons, 2 Italians and 1 Kuwaiti. 7 other Americans are formally listed as POWs.
- No new Iraqi prisoners Tuesday, leaving the total at about 110.
- No new casualties in Scud attacks, leaving the total at 4 Israeli civilians killed and 204 injured in Iraqi missile attacks.
- 2 Silkworm missiles launchers attacked and destroyed.

Iraqi Claims
- 6 "air targets," downed Tuesday, bringing to 209 the total of allied aircraft downed, including planes and missiles. Iraq now often refers to action against "air targets" without further detail.
- 90 Iraqi soldiers killed; 320 Iraqi civilians killed, 400 injured.

Terrorism
- 4 attacks Tuesday on U.S. and British interests in Greece and Turkey, bringing to at least 33 the number of attacks on allied interests throughout the world since the war began.

Jerome Delay/Agence France-Presse

President Bush conferring with Defense Secretary Dick Cheney at a cabinet meeting Tuesday.

Kiosk

Soviets Hint at Coming Price Rises

MOSCOW (Reuter) — Soviet officials hinted Tuesday that increases in the price of food and other essentials were imminent, saying that price restructuring was vital for the economy.

"Reform of retail prices is necessary and has to take place," Vyacheslav K. Senchagov, head of the State Committee for Prices, said in the government newspaper Izvestia.

The committee's first deputy chairman, Anatoli Komin, said in a separate interview that he expected the Federation Council, President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's executive body, to discuss the timing of the price increases. The council will hold its next meeting Friday.

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Crossword Page 8. *Weather* Page 2.

Gold NY SPOT	Oil W. TEXAS SYMS	The Dollar In New York		Dow Close
$376.00	Up	DM	1.496	Up
Down	$0.69	Pound	1.9595	8.16
$0.75	$21.85	Yen	132.15	2,662.62
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CNN's Coverage of Iraq: Good News or Bad News?

By Walter Goodman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Cable News Network, which began its coverage of the Gulf war with exciting accounts of the first air raids on Baghdad and has attracted a large audience with carpet coverage, has run into flak from officials, competitors and viewers.

Some people are taking aim at the general quality of CNN reporting, but the heaviest criticism has been directed at Peter Arnett's Iraqi-supervised dispatches from Baghdad. His latest exclusive was an interview Monday with President Saddam Hussein in a bungalow in a suburb of Baghdad.

Is Mr. Arnett, the only American correspondent left in the Iraqi capital, sending out enemy propaganda, or is he doing the journalist's job under difficult conditions, or both? Should he stay at his post or leave Iraq?

At his every appearance, Mr. Arnett and CNN remind viewers of the restrictions placed on him by his "very amiable" official watchers, but his reports still suit Baghdad better than Washington.

Marlin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman; General Colin L. Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and

CRITIC'S NOTEBOOK

General H. Norman Schwarzkopf, the commander of the American forces in the Gulf, took particular exception to last week's description of a two-hour guided visit "through a powdered-milk factory that makes actually infant formula," which Iraqi officials said had been destroyed by American bombing.

General Powell stated, "It is not an infant-formula factory."

What was it?

"It was a biological-weapons facility," he said. "Of that we are sure."

Perhaps in a wink to his audience, Mr. Arnett noted in his report that "the intact signboard at the entrance to the factory read 'Baby Milk Plant' in English and in Arabic."

He did not follow up with a survey of how many other Iraqi factory signs are written in English for the assistance of the invited reporter. Iraqi information officials cannot be charged with subtlety.

The Saddam Hussein interview gave the Iraqi ruler an opportunity to restate his certainty of victory, to suggest that he might use nonconventional weapons if forced and to express gratitude to "noble souls" in the West who have been demonstrating against the war.

Mr. Arnett's efforts to press for specifics were unavailing. Hearing directly from the Iraqi leader was news, but the content could have come just as easily from his usual spokesman.

For four days in a row, Mr. Arnett told of being taken on what he called "guided tours" to "what Iraqi officials described as nonmilitary targets" that had been hit by bombs.

At one stop, he was told, and told viewers, 24 civilians had been killed; he said he had counted 23 destroyed buildings. An Iraqi videotape showed debris, including a framed photograph of a child.

The Pentagon responded that a munitions depot, a chemical-warfare plant and a military communications site were in the area. Although not disputing that, Mr. Arnett said he saw only homes and a technical school.

On Saturday, he told of hits near Iraqi holy places — at one point, apparently in a slip, he said they had been targeted — and on Sunday, he recounted interviews with a surgeon and wounded civilians. It may be taken as a given that Mr. Arnett is being allowed to stay on in Baghdad to serve Iraqi interests.

Perhaps as an expression of appreciation, the Iraqi government is allowing a CNN producer and a television crew into the country with a satellite transmitting

See TV, Page 5

Soviet Opposition to Use Civil Disobedience Against Patrols

By David Remnick
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union's largest opposition group, Democratic Russia, is planning civil disobedience measures to resist a Kremlin order authorizing joint military and police patrols in major cities, its leaders said Tuesday.

As the plans for demonstrations were announced, the government of the Russian Republic issued a statement denouncing the Kremlin decree on patrols, which takes effect Friday, as a gross violation of the republic's sovereignty.

The statement denied that the patrols were needed and said the measure violated the constitution and military law. "All this is a gross violation of human rights and the state sovereignty" of Russia, it said. "Moreover, such actions could provoke or worsen destabilization."

[President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, in his fourth decree in a week, created a committee on Tuesday to coordinate the activities of law enforcement bodies, Agence France-Presse reported from Moscow, quoting the Tass press agency.

[The decree was issued in connection with a decision by the Soviet parliament last month "on the need to fight economic sabotage" and crime, Tass said. It apparently affects the KGB state security apparatus and forces under the control of the Interior Ministry.]

Democratic Russia said that it was still debating tactics but that it was determined to take action.

"We are talking about demonstrations, pickets and even the symbolic guarding of certain key newspapers," said Leonid Batkin, a cultural historian and a leader of the group. "Things have reached such a point that civil disobedience, even strikes, are the only ammunition the democratic forces have."

Mr. Batkin said the group was trying to enlist the support of strike committees in various regions, including the coal fields of Siberia and the southern Ukraine.

Moscow's deputy mayor, Sergei Stankevich, suggested that the patrols might be used to limit public protest and back up potential new and unpopular decrees. There has been wide speculation here that the Kremlin could be preparing a series of price increases.

Mr. Batkin conceded that Democratic Russia and other opposition groups were "still very weak" in the face of the military, the KGB security police and the Communist Party. "We are not yet ready for what happened in Prague, where sheer popular dissidence in the streets suddenly ushered in democracy in late 1989," he said.

Mr. Batkin and other leaders of Democratic Russia, including members of the Moscow City Council, the historian Yuri N. Afanasyev and Garry Kasparov, the world chess champion, have condemned the Kremlin order, which was issued as a joint decree of the Defense and Interior ministries.

Many progressives view the order, as well as new authorization for the KGB to inspect all domestic and foreign businesses without warrant or warning, as confirmation that the Kremlin has taken a decisive turn to hard-line measures.

In contrast, leading police and military figures have flooded the official press with statements contending that the order is meant only to protect against crime and harassment of military units.

Such reassurance has largely failed to ease anxiety in Moscow and other cities, including the Baltic capitals. Although the official press has not yet printed the text of the order in full, a copy obtained in Vilnius and distributed to correspondents there makes it clear that the patrols will be armed and authorized to use armored vehicles.

The decree was signed by Defense Minister Dmitri T. Yazov and Interior Minister Boris K. Pugo, without consultation of the republican parliaments.

Boris N. Yeltsin, the president of the Russian Republic and the leading political figure in the opposition, said that the order "once more shows the attitude of the center to the sovereignty of the republics."

Mr. Stankevich called the decree "unlawful" and appealed to the Russian parliament to block the patrols. But it is unclear how Mr. Yeltsin can act.

Despite his popularity, his ability to take meaningful steps is tenuous at times. Mr. Yeltsin sharply criticized Mr. Gorbachev for the recent military offensive in the Baltics, but he was unable to steer a resolution denouncing the violence through his own legislature.

South Africa Blacks Agree on a Truce

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service

DURBAN, South Africa — In a significant breakthrough for black unity against apartheid, South Africa's two largest black movements agreed Tuesday to set aside differences and put an end to a violent rivalry that, by their consensus, has cost more than 8,000 lives.

The peace accord between the African National Congress and rival Inkatha Freedom Party followed the first meeting in nearly three decades between Nelson Mandela, deputy president of the Congress, and Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Inkatha's president.

After months of procrastination and recrimination, the two leaders convened Tuesday with their executive committees here to discuss how to end the factional violence.

In addition to issuing a joint appeal to respective members to stop fighting, the African National Congress and Inkatha declared that both organizations had the right to exist independently. They called for mutual tolerance and said coercion, intimidation and vilification practiced by their supporters should stop.

They further pledged to monitor violations of the peace accord, though the mechanisms have not been worked out, and to see that the police act impartially. And they announced that Mr. Mandela and Chief Buthelezi would together tour all areas affected by the violence.

"If we are to fulfill the true purpose of our get-together, there must be no victors or losers as between the Congress and Inkatha," Mr. Mandela said. "Only our people must be the victors, and the only losers should be those whose racist policies are served by carnage among blacks."

The African National Congress and Inkatha both say they actively oppose apartheid, but they differ over the strategies for eliminating it. Chief Buthelezi has criticized the ANC reliance on economic sanctions and armed struggle, and he advocates a market economy free of the state control and nationalization espoused by the Congress. The two organizations coexisted until a 1979 rupture.

Factional fighting began five years ago in Natal between members of Inkatha and supporters of the United Democratic Front, a surrogate for the then-banned Congress. By local estimates, 4,000 people have been killed in Natal in the last few years. An additional 1,000 died since the hostilities erupted around Johannesburg in July, though the two organizations Tuesday said the death toll was much higher.

It was uncertain how quickly supporters would honor the call to end the violence, which has been perpetuated by revenge, criminality and competition for turf. A similar appeal by Mr. Mandela 11 months ago in Durban was widely ignored.

Chief Buthelezi, who has made similar appeals, said it was simplistic to think the wave of a magic wand could end the violence.

At a joint news conference, Mr. Mandela acknowledged that considerable differences separated the ANC and Inkatha.

Denis Farrell/The Associated Press
Nelson Mandela, left, and Mangosuthu Buthelezi before their meeting in Durban on Tuesday.

Soviet Relief At Lack of Summit Link To Baltics

By Serge Schmemann
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The initial Soviet reaction to the postponement of the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting was one of mild relief that the havoc in the Baltics did not emerge as one of the stated reasons.

Many Soviets have watched nervously to see how much their relations with the West have been damaged because of the bloody military actions in the Baltics.

While the developments there were said to have been discussed at length in Foreign Minister Alexander A. Bessmertnykh's meetings in Washington with President George Bush and Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d, the fact that the Americans chose not to cite them publicly seemed to reassure the Soviets that the United States did not intend to abandon the efforts of recent years.

Reports by the official Tass press agency on Mr. Bessmertnykh's talks made it clear that one of his major missions was to calm the storm over the Baltics.

President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's spokesman, Vitali N. Ignatenko, said at a news briefing that U.S.-Soviet relations were stable, adding, "It would not be easy to shake them in their present form."

According to the government newspaper Izvestia, reporting from Washington, "A whole series of signs indicate that the White House line aimed at keeping and improving relations with the Kremlin is unchanged.

"Among them," it said, "commentators first of all note a sign that is very sensitive for us, the absence of any mention of the events in the Baltics among reasons for the postponement. This gives the impression that the White House realistically assesses the unprecedented complexity of internal Soviet problems, for which there is no obvious solution."

A Tass analyst, Andrei Orlov, wrote that the postponement had a "certain bitter taste of failure."

The fact that the meeting was put off, he said, was the "first setback in the progressing process of the two countries' rapprochement."

But like Izvestia, Mr. Orlov took satisfaction in the fact that the Baltics were not publicly cited. "It is reassuring that this subject, discussed by the Soviet foreign minister and the U.S. secretary of state for more than five hours, was not described as an obstacle to a summit," he wrote.

Bush Picks New Envoy to Britain

By David Binder
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The White House is preparing to name Raymond G. H. Seitz, assistant secretary of state for European and Canadian affairs, to be the next U.S. ambassador to Britain, administration officials say.

The appointment is part of a shuffling of senior officials set off early this month when the White House asked Bruce Gelb to step down as director of the U.S. Information Agency.

Mr. Gelb announced Monday at a staff meeting that he was leaving the agency and would be replaced by Henry E. Catto Jr., the current ambassador to Britain. Mr. Gelb also confirmed reports that he had accepted an appointment as ambassador to Belgium.

Mr. Catto has held other high-level posts in Republican administrations, including ambassador to El Salvador and chief of protocol in the State Department.

Of the three officials, only Mr. Seitz is a career diplomat, having served in Canada, Liberia, Kenya, Zaire and, most recently, as the No. 2 official with the rank of minister counselor in the U.S. Embassy in London.

Also, on Monday night, the State Department announced the resignation of Richard R. Burt, the administration's chief negotiator in the Geneva-based talks on reducing strategic arms.

Mr. Burt will be leaving the government after the treaty is completed to enter the private sector, the department said.

The London ambassadorship, considered a great plum in diplomatic service, has been given to political appointees since the earliest days of American independence. George S. Vest, a former director of the Foreign Service, said Mr. Seitz would be the first career diplomat to hold the post.

Mr. Vest remarked that in recent years the political appointees had been people of considerable wealth, with the exception of Kingman Brewster, the former president of Yale.

In that case, and in other posts requiring costly expenditures, the State Department has made additional money available to envoys of modest means, and Mr. Seitz would presumably fall into that category, Mr. Vest said.

Mr. Seitz, 50, was described by an administration official as the only assistant secretary of state with direct access to the White House.

Born in Hawaii, he grew up in Wilmington, Delaware. He was graduated from Yale in 1963 and taught for a few years at a private school before joining the Foreign Service.

Mr. Seitz caught the eye of senior Foreign Service officials while serving in 1972 as a junior officer in London. He was brought back to join the staff of the State Department Secretariat, serving subsequently as chief of staff for Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

He returned to London as minister in 1984 and was reassigned to his current post in 1989.

New View of Divorce and Kids

By Paul Taylor
Washington Post Service

CRYSTAL LAKE, Illinois — When Cathy Hicks was drifting toward her third divorce last year, she kept telling herself it would be best for the kids.

"I've always thought that if parents can't bring a child up in a happy home, everyone is better off if there's a divorce," said Mrs. Hicks, 40, who has a daughter, 19, by her first husband and a son, 12, by her second.

Until recently, she would not have gotten much argument from psychologists, sociologists, marriage counselors or family scholars. The United States has always been the most divorce-prone society in the world, and as rates started to soar in the mid-1960s, a good deal of elite opinion focused more on the expansion in freedom for adults than on the possible harm to children of broken marriages.

"I think we were all real naive for a while in thinking that divorce did not have a serious impact on kids," said Anna Beth Benningfield, president-elect of the American Association for Marriage and Family Therapy, which has been debating whether counselors should bring a more anti-divorce bias to therapy. "But I'd say the bloom is off the rose."

The second look has been touched off by new studies that show that the harmful effects of divorce on children are longer-lasting than once had been thought. Children of divorce perform less well in school, have more behavioral and psychological problems and, when they become adults, a greater tendency to divorce than children raised by both biological parents.

To be sure, domestic violence and other problems of high-conflict marriages are damaging to children and even experts intent on saving marriages acknowledge that divorce is sometimes the best option.

"We want to be careful not to say that every child who has been through a divorce will be scarred for life," said Nicholas Zill, executive director of Child Trends Inc., which does research on children's issues, "or that every child raised in a traditional two-parent family will turn out fine."

"But if you looked at the kind of long-term risk factors that divorce creates for kids and translated them to, say, heart disease, people would be startled," he said.

John Guidubaldi, a psychology professor at Kent State University and past president of the National Association of School Psychologists, said: "For years experts said, 'Once the initial trauma wears off, kids make adjustments.' Well, so do people in prisons and mental institutions. The pertinent question is, Are those adjustments healthy? The weight of the evidence has become overwhelming on the side that they aren't."

He argues that laws and mores have gone too far in sanctioning no-fault, no-guilt divorce.

Such views are still controversial. But in the last few years, a movement in support of marriage has begun to stir among psychologists who worry about the impact of divorce on children, legal scholars who argue that a children-first policy should be written into divorce law and marriage counselors who have come to believe that divorce is a cure worse than the disease.

After doubling from 1965 to 1980, divorce rates have leveled off at about 10 percent below their peak of a decade ago. Some analysts attribute the decline to the fear of AIDS, others to the fact that many members of the baby-boom generation are out of their 20s, the high-risk divorce years.

But some say that the research on the long-term consequences of divorce has led to social learning.

"I've had family therapists all over the country tell me they have couples coming in for counseling with my book tucked under their arm and a look of concern on their faces," said Judith S. Wallerstein, author of "Second Chances: Men, Women and Children a Decade After Divorce."

Georgians Draft Plan to Create Army

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — The separatist parliament in Soviet Georgia on Tuesday approved the creation of a republican army to replace Soviet forces on its territory.

The parliament unanimously passed a resolution committing young men of military age to a "National Guard" during a transition period before full secession from the Soviet Union.

The resolution said, "Avoidance of military service for disrespectful reasons is regarded as treacherous for the republic of Georgia in its fight for freedom and independence and is punishable by the full force of the law."

President Mikhail S. Gorbachev has denounced similar proposals by other republics to form their own armies, and the move by Georgia was certain to draw the Kremlin's anger.

The Georgian parliament also voted unanimously to declare null and void on Georgian territory a Kremlin decree authorizing joint military and police patrols in major Soviet cities from Friday.

In the Baltic republics, tensions continued to boil Tuesday with a report that a Lithuanian man, apparently a draft evader, had been shot and gravely wounded by Soviet soldiers.

A government spokesman in Vilnius, the Lithuanian capital, said that Jonas Tautkus, 20, had been shot in the head as he ran from a military checkpoint. Hospital officials said the victim was on a life-support system and was not expected to survive. *(Reuters, AP)*

WORLD BRIEFS

Ex-East German Labor Chief on Trial

BERLIN (Reuters) — The first member of the one-time East German Communist leadership, the former labor union chief Harry Tisch, went on trial Tuesday on charges of embezzling membership fees.

Mr. Tisch, 63, appeared amid high security at Berlin's main criminal court. If convicted, he faces a maximum 10-year sentence.

Prosecutors say that he diverted 104 million marks ($70 million) to pay for vactions and a hunting lodge on the Baltic Sea, and to support a Communist Youth League festival. The prosecution says the money came in part from union dues earmarked for projects in developing countries.

Workers in Belgrade Cry 'Betrayal'

BELGRADE (AFP) — Thousands of factory and agricultural workers marched through Belgrade Tuesday, accusing Communist officials of Serbia of "betraying" them.

About 2,000 to 3,000 workers from Zemun, an industrial suburb of Belgrade, massed outside the Serbian parliament, the first organized protest against the leadership since it was returned to power in multiparty elections a month ago. The protesters waved banners reading "You Have Betrayed the Workers." Earlier, an estimated 600 vineyard workers marched behind a banner reading, "We Voted for You and You Have Deceived Us."

The parliament approved a series of measures on Monday night to calm social unrest caused by serious economic problems. The measures involve higher taxation and more cash for welfare funds, but they were dismissed by workers' leaders as "inadequate."

Quebec Demands a New Constitution

QUEBEC (NYT) — The province of Quebec challenged Canada on Tuesday to agree to a new, broadly decentralized constitution within two years or face a referendum by the end of 1992 that would seek the approval of Quebec voters for full independence for the French-speaking province.

While the Quebec demand amounted to an ultimatum to the national government and to the country's nine other provinces, it also represented a fresh opportunity for the country to work out its constitutional problems. Seven months ago, the action of two English-speaking provinces in blocking a package of changes that would have given Quebec special status set off a wave of pessimism across Canada, with many predicting that Quebec's breakaway was inevitable.

In presenting Quebec's new demands Tuesday, Premier Robert Bourassa emphasized that his preference was for Quebec to remain part of Canada. But for this to be possible, he said, the rest of the country would have to agree to a complete reworking of the existing constitution, along lines proposed by Quebec, that would substantially reduce the powers of the national government in Quebec's affairs.

Austria Extends a Carrot to Prague

BRATISLAVA, Czechoslovakia (AP) — Chancellor Franz Vranitzky of Austria offered a $333 million comprehensive energy aid program to Czechoslovakia here Tuesday on condition that Prague agreed to close the Bohunice nuclear plant.

Prime Minister Marian Calfa of Czechoslovakia said the offer was "interesting" and agreed to set up a working group of experts to discuss it.

An Austrian investigation last year concluded that a serious accident could occur at any time at the plant, which is 120 kilometers (75 miles) from Vienna and about half that distance from Bratislava. The two Bohunice reactors are based on Soviet design and Czechoslovak hardware. In December, Austria demanded an immediate shutdown of the plant.

Interim Somali President Sworn In

MOGADISHU, Somalia (AP) — Ali Mahdi Mohammed, a 52-year-old businessman, was sworn in Tuesday as interim president of Somalia, assuming office in a capital shattered by a monthlong rebel offensive. Mogadishu radio reported that he had reappointed Umar Arteh Ghalib as prime minister and asked him to form an interim government from all the opposition groups, armed and unarmed, that struggled to depose President Mohammed Siad Barre.

Mr. Mahdi, a member of the large Hawiye clan, was instrumental in organizing opposition to Mr. Siad Barre and was imprisoned from 1969 until the mid-1970s under the former government, a rebel spokesman in London said. Mr. Mahdi promised fair, democratic elections "as soon as possible." He declined, however, to establish a timetable for voting.

Mr. Arteh Ghalib, a former foreign minister, was named last week by Mr. Siad Barre as prime minister and charged with arranging peace talks with the rebels. The former president, who ruled Somalia for 21 years, fled the capital Sunday in a convoy of military vehicles. Reports have variously said that he was in a southern port city or entering neighboring Kenya by sea.

Bulgaria to End Some Basic Subsidies

SOFIA (Reuters) — Bulgaria announced plans on Tuesday to end subsidies for many basic goods and utilities beginning Friday as part of its drive to create a free-market economy, the official BTA news agency reported.

The decision means sharp price rises for consumers already struggling with icy winter conditions and chronic shortages of food and fuel. Prices for electricity, central heating, coal and gas will be four to six times higher, BTA said, and public transport fares will be 12 times higher. The prices of 16 basic products, including bread, butter, meat and dairy products, would remain under government control but could still jump by up to seven times the current rates.

Under an agreement reached this month by the caretaker government and the country's trade unions, salaries are to increase by 270 lev ($90) a month, with the minimum wage rising to 435 lev. Pensions are to increase by 182 lev a month.

Correction

A caption on the Style page in the Tuesday editions misidentified a model from the Paris haute couture collections. The model identified as Givenchy was by Pierre Cardin.

TRAVEL UPDATE

A 24-hour strike by Australian aircraft refuelers snarled schedules and stranded thousands of passengers in major cities Tuesday. More than 20 international flights were disrupted, involving more than 5,000 passengers. The strike affected Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Canberra and Adelaide. Airlines canceled some flights, including long-haul services from the east coast to Adelaide and Perth, but most passengers with bookings should able to travel. Airlines planned to review the situation Wednesday when the union was to consider further action. *(AP)*

Singapore Airlines announced Tuesday the resumption of its twice-a-week service to Manchester via London. *(AP)*

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Amsterdam	6	43	-2	36	c
Athens	10	50	8	46	c
Barcelona	12	54	8	46	c
Belgrade	2	36	-1	30	c
Berlin	2	36	1	34	c
Brussels	3	37	-3	26	fr
Budapest	6	43	-2	28	c
Copenhagen	1	34	0	32	fr
Costa Del Sol	16	61	4	39	fr
Dublin	6	43	5	41	r
Edinburgh	3	37	2	36	r
Faro	15	59	3	37	c
Florence	10	50	3	37	fr
Frankfurt	3	37	-1	31	fr
Geneva	0	32	-2	28	fr
Helsinki	0	32	-10	14	sw
Las Palmas	23	73	15	59	sh
Lisbon	14	57	7	45	sh
London	5	41	1	34	c
Luxembourg	3	37	-1	30	fr
Madrid	11	52	-5	23	fr
Milan	4	39	-5	23	c
Moscow	-10	14	-11	12	sw
Munich	0	32	-10	14	sw
Nice	13	55	4	39	fr
Oslo	-1	30	-8	18	sw
Paris	1	34	-1	30	fr
Prague	1	34	-2	28	c
Reykjavik	1	34	-2	28	sn
Rome	13	55	1	34	c
Stockholm	4	39	-2	28	c
Strasbourg	2	36	-7	19	fr
Venice	7	45	-2	28	fr
Vienna	4	39	-2	28	fr
Warsaw	1	34	-2	28	c
Zurich	-2	28	-4	25	c
MIDDLE EAST					
Cairo	20	68	12	54	cl
Istanbul	8	46	4	39	r
Moscow	—	—	—	—	na
Riyadh	—	—	—	—	na
Tel Aviv	—	—	—	—	na
OCEANIA					
Auckland	—	—	—	—	na
Sydney	26	79	19	66	fr

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	33	91	22	72	fr
Beijing	1	34	-3	26	sw
Hong Kong	19	66	16	61	sh
Manila	31	88	22	72	sh
New Delhi	26	79	15	59	fr
Seoul	6	43	-10	14	fr
Shanghai	7	45	5	41	r
Singapore	29	84	23	73	t
Taipei	17	63	14	57	fr
Tokyo	9	48	-4	25	fr
AFRICA					
Algiers	15	59	3	38	fr
Cape Town	29	84	17	63	cl
Casablanca	17	63	5	41	cl
Harare	28	82	19	66	sh
Lagos	28	82	25	77	sh
Nairobi	22	81	11	52	cl
Tunis	14	57	7	45	r
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	32	90	21	70	s
Lima	25	77	19	66	s
Mexico City	24	75	9	48	fr
Rio de Janeiro	29	84	23	73	fr
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	-8	18	-15	5	fr
Atlanta	16	61	10	50	fr
Boston	8	46	0	32	fr
Chicago	-5	23	-12	10	sw
Denver	-6	21	-15	5	sw
Detroit	-1	30	-11	12	sw
Honolulu	27	81	17	63	sh
Houston	22	72	2	35	sh
Los Angeles	20	68	9	48	fr
Miami	29	84	22	72	sh
Minneapolis	-13	8	-18	0	sw
Montreal	-16	21	-16	3	cl
Nassau	25	77	14	57	fr
New York	8	46	1	34	fr
Phoenix	18	64	5	41	sh
San Francisco	15	59	3	38	sh
Seattle	6	43	1	34	sh
Toronto	-1	30	-8	18	sw
Washington	12	54	6	43	r

cl-cloudy; fc-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sn-snow; st-stormy.

WEDNESDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slightly rough. FRANKFURT: Fair. Temp. 7 — 5 (34 — 18). LONDON: Overcast. Temp. 1 — 1 (34 — 30). MADRID: Overcast. Temps. (32 — 19). ROME: Fair. Temp. 12 — 1 (54 — 30). PARIS: Fair. Temps. 0 — 7 Overcast. Temps. 3 — 6 (26 — 21). BANGKOK: Fair. Temps. 33 — 22 (91 — 72). HONG KONG: Cloudy. Temp. 19 — 15 (66 — 59). MANILA: Fair. Temp. 29 — 20 (84 — 68). SEOUL: Fair. Temps. 5 — 5 (41 — 23). SINGAPORE: Overcast. Temps. 34 — 23 (79 — 73). TOKYO: Fair. Temps. 6 — 0 (46 — 32).

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WAR IN THE GULF: Seeking to allay doubts about its commitment, Germany agrees to send soldiers to Turkey and to aid Israel

White House 'Sit Room' Is Outflanked by Oval Office TV Set

By Maureen Dowd
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a city where administration officials do not feel well dressed unless they are clutching a folder marked "Secret," this has been a frustrating war.

White House officials still pretend to know a lot, of course, and go about murmuring in hushed, important tones about the latest intelligence information from the "Sit Room."

The Situation Room is a windowless cell in the basement of the White House where cables and telexes and secure faxes come in from military commanders and world leaders and spies and diplomats. But it seems somewhat outmoded in the era of an electronic war beamed instantaneously on television to George Bush in the Oval Office, Saddam Hussein in his bunker and the rest of the world in offices and living rooms.

The first 12 days of the Gulf war have had the feeling of a surreal spectator sport, with the president constantly switching channels in the study off the Oval Office and with other senior officials gathered in semicircles with sandwiches around other sets.

"There is a quality of watching the war from an armchair," said Marlin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman.

Unlike other wars, this one has brought no lines of limousines carrying military brass, diplomats and cabinet officers to the White House. Most communications move at lightning speed by phone or by computer.

Journalists who have visited the few lonely diplomats left in the Iraqi Embassy, ringed with police officers and FBI agents, report that they, too, are sitting in a semicircle around the television set.

Robert M. Gates, the deputy national security adviser, has found the obsessive television watching at the White House so distracting — and perhaps diminishing to the myth of privileged information — that he refuses even to turn his on now, loyally waiting for the reports from the Situation Room.

But even that top-secret intelligence, widely presumed to be fuller and more accurate, has been infected by the television coverage.

"The problem is that it's hard to sort out the information because the CNN stuff has a way of trickling into the intelligence," another Bush adviser said. "We get the intelligence reports, and they include the stuff that's on CNN. Then we get another report that seems to confirm what the first report said, but it turns out that they're just using a later CNN broadcast. CNN confirming CNN."

After the tocsin of war come the drums of war.

"Those damned drums are keeping me up all night," Mr. Bush told a gathering of Republicans on Friday.

The anti-war protesters camped in Lafayette Park across the street from the White House have been beating a drum round the clock since the war began, like an Edgar Allan Poe heartbeat intended to pierce the president's conscience as he sleeps in a room above Pennsylvania Avenue.

But unlike Lyndon B. Johnson, who used to stare out the window of the White House at the Vietnam War protesters and say, in anguished tones, "Why are they doing this to me?" Mr. Bush may not like the noise but he is unfazed by the sentiment.

White House officials like to say that Mr. Bush is the calmest man in Washington, and there is some truth to that.

Unlike politicians like Mario Cuomo or Jimmy Carter, Mr. Bush is not a very introspective man, and he is not one who likes to explore moral gray areas. Once a decision is made, he never looks back.

Except for an angry outburst over the tapes of allied prisoners of war, Mr. Bush's mood has stayed relatively stable, causing a daily headache for his press secretary, Mr. Fitzwater, who spends a lot of time trying to decide on new "mood words" for reporters eager to know how the president is holding up.

"I've used rested and resolute," Mr. Fitzwater said. "Calm and resigned. Determined and vigilant. Steady and strong."

Mr. Fitzwater will sometimes pick up the beige phone with the presidential seal on his desk and Mr. Bush will be on the other end asking in a teasing tone: "So, Marlin, I see you had me 'steeled' yesterday. What mood am I in today?"

On the surface, everything seems fairly normal in the capital. Washington is not yet the tense, divided city it became at the end of the Vietnam years. There is still a sense of unreality, with occasional epiphanies of horror and confusion.

Politicians are still working out how they feel and how much they can criticize without seeming disloyal to the president in time of war.

Democratic senators in the Senate dining room privately grumble about published reports of draft-age Kuwaitis lounging around Cairo discos all night and about Prince Bandar ibn Sultan, the Saudi ambassador to the United States, spending his Christmas holiday at his new 28-bedroom house in Aspen, Colorado.

The immediacy of the television war and the threats of terrorism have left people feeling tired and jittery.

"During the Vietnam War," a top Bush adviser said about the menace of terrorism, "people never thought there was the remotest chance that the North Vietnamese could actually reach out and touch someone."

Brent Scowcroft, the president's national security adviser, who is famous for catnapping in the Oval Office and even while standing against walls, has taken to outright sleeping on his couch.

There are new concrete barriers outside the Senate office buildings; the wooden shutters are drawn over the windows of congressional leaders on the first floor of the Capitol, and the Capitol Hill police are now carrying shotguns. Some White House officials with corner offices have taken to keeping their blinds down.

Secret Service agents following the president carry small army-green canvas bags with cone-nosed gas masks inside. Leaving by helicopter for Camp David one weekend, an agent dropped a mask, and it rolled across the grass for a moment.

ABC News has also provided its White House team with gas masks. The president's is supposedly for use in case tear gas is used against the anti-war demonstrators on Pennsylvania Avenue. But at security briefings, White House officials have also had warnings against terrorists who might try to sneak poison gas into the West Wing.

To counteract the tension, White House staff members occasionally engage in black humor. Before the war began, an official Iraqi calendar was circulated that went only as far as Jan. 15, with the rest of the page blank. Now, the word Scud is used to describe just about anything loathsome.

A songwriter has sent the White House a theme for the war focusing on the need for heating oil for American mothers.

The lyrics, intended as a letter home to mom, and featuring a chorus of "Hussein's insane," go like this:

Mama, I just arrived at Desert Shield
To defend what we believe in, in this foreign land,
Because Hussein, he invaded Kuwait,
The UN and U.S. are at his front gate,
In case Hussein hasn't been told,
Ain't nobody lettin' Mama get cold.

War Aid Package By Bonn Includes $5.5 Billion for U.S.

By Marc Fisher
Washington Post Service

BONN — Germany sought Tuesday to allay foreign doubts about its support for the Gulf war by announcing it would give $5.5 billion to the United States, send anti-aircraft systems and about 600 soldiers to Turkey, and comply with Israel's request for military aid.

The contribution to offset U.S. military costs is Germany's first since September and is intended to cover the first three months of this year, a statement said. Germany will announce pledges to Britain on Wednesday and to Israel later in the week, sources said.

Last fall, Germany gave $2.2 billion to the United States, Egypt, Turkey and Jordan. Much of that initial pledge was surplus East German weaponry.

The latest gift will be delivered entirely in cash, and Washington will have sole control over its use, said Dieter Vogel, a spokesman for Chancellor Helmut Kohl. The German contribution will pay for between five and 10 days of the war, according to U.S. estimates.

The German contribution, details of which were reached in a phone conversation between President George Bush and Mr. Kohl on Monday night, was designed to ease mounting criticism in the Western alliance over the relative silence of the Bonn government and the ambivalence of the German public toward the war effort.

The U.S. Embassy in Bonn refused to comment on the German contribution.

Mr. Kohl did not appear at the press conference; Mr. Vogel said he had "other appointments."

"Why should he be here?" Mr. Vogel asked.

The $5.5 billion pledge "is proof beyond words how firmly we support the United Nations resolutions," Mr. Vogel said.

The pledge was made during the first lull in the deep political dispute over German war policy. Otto Lambsdorff, chairman of the Free Democrats, the junior partner in Mr. Kohl's coalition, said Germany needed to heal relations with Washington quickly.

"We are experiencing the beginning of the worst crisis in the relationship of trust between the U.S. and Germany," he said.

All major German political parties have agreed to send military aid to Israel — a sharp departure for the opposition Social Democrats, who have called for an immediate cease-fire without concessions by Iraq.

The source said Israeli military officials and diplomats met with Mr. Kohl on Tuesday and asked for equipment to defend against chemical gas attacks, including gas mask filters, medical antidotes, alarm sirens, Hawk air defense missiles and Fox chemical monitoring tanks.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher met with a chilly reception when he went to Jerusalem for a solidarity visit last week. Nonetheless, German and Israeli officials said Bonn remained determined both to demonstrate its sense of responsibility to the Jewish state and to make amends for the role German companies played in building Iraq's chemical weapon capabilities and in extending the range of Iraqi Scud missiles so they could reach Israel.

Despite large daily anti-war demonstrations, a majority of Germans support the use of force in the Gulf, according to several opinion polls. But by equally large majorities, Germans do not want their country to take part in the war.

Even if Turkey were attacked by Iraq, Germans are split over whether Germany should honor its treaty obligations to its NATO ally. A new poll by ZDF television found 48 percent of Germans in favor of defending Turkey and 47 percent opposed. President Turgut Ozal of Turkey last week called Germany a "rich but unreliable" ally.

Bonn's new pledge of support for Turkey includes eight Roland anti-aircraft missile launchers and nine Hawk air defense launchers, along with a statement underscoring "the obvious German readiness to fulfill our duties regarding the NATO treaty and our NATO ally Turkey."

But neither Mr. Vogel nor other government sources would say whether Germany would automatically defend Turkey.

Pro-Baghdad Terrorists Strike Again in Athens

Second Rocket Damages BP Offices, Bombs Injure 4 in a Turkish City

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ATHENS — Greek terrorists supporting Iraq in the Gulf war staged a second rocket attack in Athens in two nights on Tuesday, the police said.

And in the Turkish city of Izmir, four people were wounded in explosions at the French Consulate and two U.S.-related targets.

In Athens, a grenade was fired into offices of the British Petroleum company in a show of support for Iraq, the police said.

"There are apparently some Greeks who are helping Saddam Hussein," said Simon Papadoyorgos, head of the Athens police force.

President Saddam Hussein of Iraq has called on Arabs and Moslems around the world to attack the interests of all countries opposing him in the War.

Guerrillas have carried out six separate bomb and rocket attacks on American, British and French targets in Athens since the U.S.-led coalition forces attacked Iraq. Greece is part of the military coalition opposing Iraq and has a guided-missile frigate on patrol in the Red Sea.

A similar rocket attack on Monday wrecked the American Express Co. offices. No one has been injured in the attacks.

"I am afraid we will see more of this," a senior police officer said. "There are simply too many targets and not enough men to guard them."

About 1,000 policemen from around the country were being called to Athens to guard possible targets. Other targets in Athens since the Gulf War erupted include offices of U.S.-based Citibank, British-based Barclays Bank, the Inter-American insurance company and the home of the French military attaché.

The rocket grenade on Tuesday slammed into the second-floor offices of the British Petroleum company in the northern suburb of Halandri, causing extensive damage but no injuries.

The police said the attack resembled those of the Nov. 17 guerrilla group, which has killed 15 Greeks and Americans since 1975. The group took responsibility for three bomb blasts last week, all apparently related to the war.

Nov. 17, a Marxist-Leninist group, raided a Greek army depot in February last year and stole scores of rocket-propelled grenades.

Attacks also continued Tuesday in Turkey. In Izmir, bombs exploded near the French Consulate, the American cultural association and U.S. warehouses, damaging five cars and shattering windows in the area, the Anatolian news agency said. Four people were wounded.

Dev Sol, a Marxist underground organization, took responsibility for the attacks. In telephone calls to newspaper offices in Izmir, Dev Sol spokesmen said the bombings were in protest of "occupation of the Mideast by imperialist forces," apparently a reference to the allied forces in Saudi Arabia.

In Egypt, another Muslim country involved in the war, the Interior Ministry said security forces had taken into custody more than a dozen foreigners suspected of infiltrating the country to carry out terrorist attacks.

"The terrorists have confessed that they came here to destabilize the country because of its policy against the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait," the ministry said.

Egypt is a leading Arab ally in the force arrayed against Iraq, with up to 45,000 tank-led troops assembled in the Gulf.

The attacks in Turkey and Greece sparked unease elsewhere in Europe.

The Swedish police announced a call-up of 200 reservists to help guard Stockholm against possible terrorist attacks, a spokesman said on Tuesday.

"They will function as guards outside embassies and other sensitive areas," the spokesman said. "They will be armed and show that the premises are guarded."

The spokesman said Sweden had not received any specific terrorist threats since the outbreak of the war. *(Reuters, AFP, AP, UPI)*

Lee Celano/Reuters

PATRIOT CONTRACTOR JAILED — Michael Zarachoff, the president of Temcom Inc., and Nanci Plath, the company controller, leaving federal court in Los Angeles. Mr. Zarachoff was sentenced Monday to two years in prison and five years' probation for overcharging the U.S. government $540,000 on components for the Patriot missile system. Miss Plath was fined $10,000 and placed on five years' probation for aiding him. They pleaded guilty in December.

Some Gulf Flights Resume

Reuters

LONDON — Apparently undaunted by cancellations, crippling insurance rates, terrorist threats and open warfare, some airlines are resuming passenger flights to the Gulf.

At least eight companies have restored routes to the Arabian Peninsula less than two weeks after the first U.S.-led air strikes against Iraq persuaded them to stay away.

Some of them are flying in to evacuate foreigners. Others want to maintain a veneer of normality in a crisis. But nobody seems likely to make money out of the exercise.

British Airways has resumed flights to and from Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Oman. Others now flying to the region are Air France, Gulf Air, Egypt Air, Air-India, the Soviet airline Aeroflot and Kuwait Airways.

"We are conducting an airlift for British and European citizens from Dhahran and London," a Kuwaiti airline official said.

In the last week, Kuwaiti airliners have taken more than 500 people out of Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, less than 200 miles (about 300 kilometers) south of Iraqi-occupied Kuwait, which has been a target for Iraqi Scud missile attacks.

The official described the flights as a relief effort. "We are operating on a break-even basis," he said.

Most airlines are choosing the business center of Dubai in the United Arab Emirates as the safest and most profitable destination.

"Having carefully monitored the situation, the airline is satisfied that the current hostilities pose no threat to such operations," a spokesman for Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd. said. The Hong Kong carrier has resumed its Dubai service, via Bangkok and Bombay, four times a week.

Protection from missiles and combat aircraft is not the only consideration. President Saddam Hussein's threats of terrorist attacks on Western targets has provoked a flurry of passenger cancellations. Many companies have banned business travel, and tourists are thinking twice about foreign vacations.

U.S. airlines, widely regarded as the biggest target for hijacking or bomb attack, have shown no signs of lifting their suspension on flights to the region.

Prohibitive war-insurance surcharges of up to $750 per person on flights to the Gulf region and surrounding resort areas have also hurt business.

Japan Police On Alert for Attacks by Red Army

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Fearful that Japanese might be singled out in acts of terrorism, the police and security authorities here are stepping up their precautions against the Japanese Red Army, which has reportedly vowed retaliation for Tokyo's support of the war against Iraq.

Japanese military officials say that, in response to threats, they recently reinforced police protection at U.S. military bases in Okinawa and other places.

The police are also increasing their monitoring of airports and ports to identify possible Japanese Red Army travelers. They have warned that Red Army members could be traveling disguised as Japanese tourists.

A Japanese official said that there was "no concrete evidence" that radicals of the Red Army would carry out terrorist attacks against Japanese citizens, but that Tokyo was taking seriously the threats attributed to Red Army leaders that they would take revenge for the U.S.-led attacks on Iraq. The generally accepted estimate of the Red Army's membership is 20 to 25.

Reports of the monitoring of the Red Army are helping to produce a wave of concern about terrorism among Japanese, who are curtailing travel in Europe and Asia.

The Education Ministry is also advising students to cancel trips abroad that they normally take after examinations in February.

According to the Japan Travel Bureau, a major travel agency, 12,000 Japanese have canceled trips since the war began Jan. 17, or about 3 percent of the total scheduled to travel on those days. The number of people leaving Japan the first week of the war was 15 percent below what it was the year before.

"This the fist time since World War II that the Japanese people are feeling personally threatened by an international conflict," said a Foreign Ministry official involved in anti-terrorism efforts.

Many analysts say fear of terrorism against the many businessmen and diplomats overseas is serving as a factor in the popular inhibition against aiding the U.S.-led Gulf forces. Opinion surveys show solid majorities against the war efforts.

The Red Army is a radical leftist group that has been around in one form or another since anti-American protests of the late 1960s.

It all but disappeared in the late 1970s, but it has re-emerged in recent years as an ally of the radical fringes of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Its headquarters are believed to be in the Bekaa region in Lebanon or in the outskirts of Damascus, Syria.

"The Japanese police have been habitually concerned about the Red Army, only to be embarrassed when they've turned up in Japan," said William R. Farrell, author of a book on the Red Army. "If they put their mind to it, they can carry out hijackings, car bombs, rocket launchings, you name it."

After the U.S. bombing of Libya in 1986, for instance, the Red Army's leader, Fusako Shigenobu, turned up in Tripoli vowing to help Libya take revenge.

Attacks followed in Europe, Asia and the United States, including a 1988 bombing of a USO club in Naples that killed five people.

In November, Miss Shigenobu was quoted as siding with President Saddam Hussein of Iraq and with the radical Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Palestine Liberation Front.

Bush's Popularity Soars Despite Economic Worry

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Broad support for the war with Iraq has pushed President George Bush's personal popularity to the highest point in his presidency, but a large majority remains deeply troubled by the worsening U.S. economy, according to a new Washington Post-ABC News Poll.

Although 8 out of 10 Americans appear satisfied with the general progress of the war with Iraq, two out of three people interviewed said the already weak U.S. economy was worsening, while only 1 out of 10 said it was improving.

Most of those questioned approved of the way Mr. Bush was handling the overall situation in the Gulf. But fewer than half — 45 percent — said they approved of Mr. Bush's performance on the economy and 49 percent disapproved.

Nevertheless, interviews with 1,015 randomly selected adults last weekend found that 79 percent approved of the job that Mr. Bush was doing as president, up from 63 percent in December and the highest of his administration.

Three out of four people said they approved of the decision to go to war with Iraq, unchanged from polls conducted last week. Interviews for the survey were conducted Jan. 23-27. Margin of sampling error for the overall results is plus or minus 3 percentage points.

Waiting for the War, With Romance and Jerboas

By Malcolm W. Browne
New York Times Service

IN SAUDI ARABIA — Chief Master Sergeant Sharon McCall turned up the collar of her camouflage fatigue uniform to keep out the cold dawn wind sweeping in from the desert.

She yawned, idly checked the bolt of the M-16 rifle cradled in her lap, and shifted her position on the steel cargo pallet where she had been waiting for more than 24 hours.

At Military Air Command transport depots around Saudi Arabia, the buses, forklifts, trucks and planes come and go, night and day, but some of the human cargo is inevitably snagged by the misadventures that punctuate military life.

Sergeant McCall is one of hundreds of thousands of allied soldiers, sailors, airmen and Marines for whom war is mostly a matter of waiting.

A U.S. Air Force expert in the care of jet engines, she had arrived the previous day from the United States and was waiting for a local flight to take her to her unit. Rumors of the flight had come and gone, but still she stoically waited.

"My husband back in Langley, Virginia, is in the service, too, so we're both used to waiting around a lot," she said with a weary smile. "This time he gets to stay home and look after the house, while I do the waiting for the both of us."

Far out in the desert, other U.S. troops were waiting to fuel their trucks and "humm-vee" multipurpose cars — modern counterparts of the venerable jeep — from rubber bladders laid out on the sand. A strong wind churned the sand into a cloud so dense that the sun was visible only as a faint disk.

In the cab of one of the trucks in the endless line, a soldier offered a visitor candy from his package of MREs, or "Meals, Ready to Eat," the descendants of the K Rations and C Rations of earlier wars.

"Waiting around like this makes you hungry," he said. "If you step out of the cab, your eyes and nose and clothes get so full of sand in two minutes you can hardly breathe. So you stay in the vehicle and pick through your MRE packs and see what to eat to keep from getting bored. You can be in a line like this for hours, and there's no Howard Johnson out here."

For men and women watching for the radar signature of an enemy missile launching, the boredom of waiting is a palpable hazard. Signs reading "Stay alert and live" remind soldiers in bunkers and prefabricated "hooches" that seconds count when a missile is on the way.

"You can't read or get into an interesting conversation," an air defense specialist said, "so we get through the waiting with coffee — gallons and gallons of coffee."

A few of the uniformed Americans in Saudi Arabia evidently break the monotony of waiting with field romances. At a medical unit near the front, technicians are hard at work performing pregnancy tests for some of the women in the ranks.

Doctors at the center noted that a well-publicized military policy excused pregnant soldiers from service in combat zones.

For many near the anticipated front line, however, the hours of waiting are filled with digging.

Infantrymen know that the best way to survive an artillery barrage — and the Iraqis have thousands of heavy guns ready for use — is to jump into a hole. Whether using tractor-driven backhoes or folding-shovel "entrenching tools" slung from their belts, soldiers are digging in.

With the 82d Airborne Division, First Sergeant Jim Southerly, said: "You can never dig deep enough. Every day, you dig a little deeper. Every day, you make it a little more difficult to penetrate."

At an air base mess, a sheet metal specialist drank coffee as he waited, and read a paperback copy of "Pride and Prejudice" that he had found in a field library.

"The characters in this book worry over a lot of little things that don't have much to do with our lives here," he said, "but when you're killing time, it's good to get your mind off the war. Who knows what we'll be doing next week?"

The renowned Desert Rats, Britain's elite 7th Armored Brigade, pass the time with their pets. Scores of soldiers have captured and befriended jerboas, small desert animals that resemble gerbils. The jerboa became the unit's official symbol after its campaign against Field Marshal Erwin Rommel in North Africa in World War II.

Private Andy Martorell picked up his jerboa, Pedro, after nearly hitting him with his motorcycle.

Pedro likes British field rations, Private Martorell said, but refuses to eat the American equivalent.

Sergeant Major Paul McEldon has two of the creatures.

"We're all very proud of our jerboas and the way they are sharing the war with us," he said. "Out here, they are the equivalent of Churchill's bulldog."

For many air crews and some ground soldiers, the waiting is already over. Aircraft of the allied forces continue to hammer communications links and other key targets in Iraq and Kuwait. And on the ground, U.S. artillerymen of the 2d Marine Division contributed on Monday to the devastation by shelling Iraqi positions.

The shelling was believed to be the most intense of any directed at Iraqi forces since the war began.

The Marines could not see their objective, but could see orange flashes on the horizon caused by their shells.

The shells selected for the attack were chosen specifically to wound and kill. Some contained white phosphorous, which adheres to skin while burning intensely, and others spewed "Bouncing Betty" bombs, which pop up into the air before exploding.

The Iraqis did not reply.

World Headlines: Day 13

Frankfurter Allgemeine

Bush: Saddam Hussein Is Fighting Against the Whole World
Frankfurter Allgemeine, Frankfurt

人民日报 Granma

Ten-Year Economic Program and Eighth Five-Year Plan Drawn Up by the Central Committee
People's Daily, Beijing

毎日新聞

Tax Increase to Finance Additional $9 Billion
Mainichi Shimbun, Tokyo

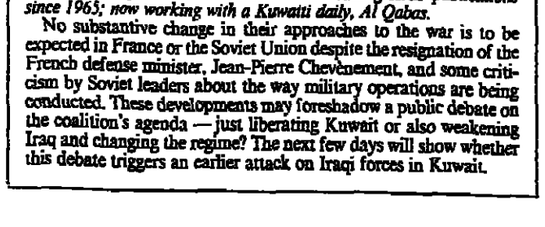
ПРАВДА

Residential Areas of Iraqi Cities Are Bombed
Granma, Havana

(Monetary Reform:) A Backward Wave
Pravda, Moscow

The Analysts' View: Day 13

Four strategists pick the major development in the last 24 hours of the war.



Robert E. Hunter	François Heisbourg	Ze'ev Schiff	Abdul-Karim Abou-Nasr

ROBERT E. HUNTER
Vice president of the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington.

Saddam Hussein is making the best of a weak hand by pursuing a four-part strategy. He wants to widen the war by drawing in Israel or Iran; to gain popular support, undermine regimes and increase pressures for compromise in the Arab and Islamic worlds; to make mischief, as with polluting the Gulf, that will provoke a land battle; and to create bargaining counters for the future, as with Iraqi planes flown to Iran. Mr. Hussein gambles that this strategy will confound U.S. war aims and preserve a role for Iraq and himself.

FRANÇOIS HEISBOURG
Director of the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London.

Saddam Hussein's threat to use weapons of mass destruction against the coalition demonstrates that the broadening of war aims is made inevitable by the Iraqi leader's own refusal to limit his conduct of the war. The news of the killing of an allied prisoner of war confirms this trend, given the use of such prisoners as "human shields." "Total war," a phrase coined during World War II, appears to be his vision of the conflict.

ZE'EV SCHIFF
Military editor of the Tel Aviv daily Ha'aretz.

The flight of Iraqi planes to Iran began after the allies' method changed from bombing runways to systematically shattering Iraq's fortified hangars. This is not an act of desertion but an attempt to save the planes for after the war. If there is any coordination in the escape, it is between Iran and the United States, not between Iran and Iraq. The flight of the planes and their pilots has diminished the strength of the Iraqi Air Force, as it has no suitable means for arming or maintenance in Iran. When the ground battles take place, the allies will be able to employ their air power with greater freedom.

ABDUL-KARIM ABOU-NASR
Editor and political commentator with leading Arab publications since 1965; now working with a Kuwaiti daily, Al Qabas.

No substantive change in their approaches to the war is to be expected in France or the Soviet Union despite the resignation of the French defense minister, Jean-Pierre Chevènement, and some criticism by Soviet leaders about the way military operations are being conducted. These developments may foreshadow a public debate on the coalition's agenda — just liberating Kuwait or also weakening Iraq and changing the regime? The next few days will show whether this debate triggers an earlier attack on Iraqi forces in Kuwait.

Flag Burning in Philippines

United Press International

MARAWI, Philippines — About 2,000 Filipino Muslims burned an American flag here Tuesday to protest the U.S.-led war effort against Iraq, the police said.

WAR IN THE GULF: Worries about a possible Iraqi gamble and about unregistered weaponry in Eastern Europe

Iraqi Jets in Iran: An Anti-Israel Strike Force?

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — While Israel welcomed the grounding in Iran of up to 100 Iraqi planes, some U.S. and European government experts warned Tuesday that if these Iraqi aircraft re-entered the battle, they would constitute a strike force that could be used in a raid targeting the Jewish state.

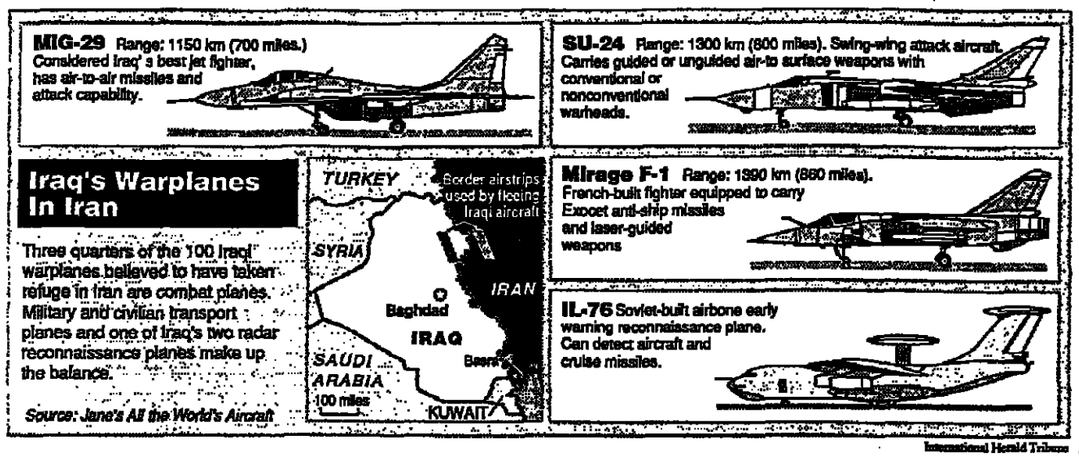
These analysts, focusing on the potential military significance of the Iraqi combat planes now sheltered in Iran, stressed that the mix of bombers, long-range fighter escorts and radar planes could offer Iraq's only chance of getting past the gauntlet of Western and Israeli missiles and interceptors.

NEWS ANALYSIS

They included some of the the most advanced combat planes in Iraq's air force: Soviet-made Su-24 bombers and MiG-29 fighters as well as two of three Soviet-made Ilyushin transport planes equipped with French-made airborne radars that provide inflight guidance to attacking warplanes.

"It is the package you would like to have if you were hoping to mount a single mission that might conceivably make it to Israeli targets," a French government expert said.

If that was what President Saddam Hussein had in mind, experts said, the potential threat seemed to have only a very remote chance of materializing — because Iran has insisted that it will impound the planes for the duration of the war.



But an Iraqi gamble along these lines, a U.S. expert said, would be consistent with Mr. Hussein's apparent strategy of hoping that extended hostilities would eventually create irresistible pressures in the Middle East for a blow at Israel.

Although Iraq has failed so far in its effort to suck Israel into the war with Scud missile attacks, Palestinian rocket attacks Tuesday in the Israeli-protected area of southern Lebanon appeared to be another bid by Iraq to fuel Arab-Israeli tensions.

Iran reaffirmed its position of neutrality in the Gulf conflict, but some analysts said that Muslim hard-liners might pressure the Tehran government into helping a surprise Iraqi mission strike if the conflict took on the dimensions of an Arab war with Israel.

Their concern contrasted with the relief expressed by Israeli officials at the departure to Iran of Iraq's Su-24 bombers, which are considered to be the most likely Iraqi delivery vehicle for dropping chemical weapons on Israel. Perhaps as many as a dozen of these planes have now reached Iran from Iraq.

Analysts pointed out that in Iran, these bombers — together with the other advanced Iraqi combat planes there now — are further from Israel, more exposed to interception by allied forces in the Gulf and cut off from Iraqi bombs and other equipment.

They said these signs added up to an Iraqi retreat, to save the nucleus of a postwar air force. The U.S. expert said that these planes would have been destroyed if they had remained in Iraq under allied bombardment.

"In Iran, there is always a chance, if the politics changed, that they could take off," the American said. Chemical weapons for bombs and missiles, he said, could be smuggled into Iran from Iraq, with little chance of being intercepted, if the authorities in Iran decided to permit it.

With Iraq's air-control facilities on the ground already damaged, Iraqi bombers taking off from Iran, accompanied by their own airborne electronic-warfare planes and escort fighters, would still constitute Baghdad's best chance of striking an aerial blow at Israel, far surpassing damage inflicted by Scud missiles.

Iran's pledge of neutrality, the analysts said, might be circumvented by a Tehran government for a single Iraqi blow at Israel, which is not a member of the UN coalition fighting Iraq.

While the U.S.-led forces in the Gulf could be expected to knock out attacking Iraqi planes that took off from Iran, a mission aimed at Israel might be able to elude interception long enough for at least a few Iraqi bombers to arrive over their targets.

East Europe Edgy About Terrorists Of Its Past

By Carol J. Williams
Los Angeles Times Service

PRAGUE — As Eastern Europe's new democracies scramble to defend themselves against the threat of terrorism provoked by the Gulf war, the sins of the Communist past have come back to haunt them.

Czechoslovakia, Hungary and East Germany were havens for anti-Western extremists during Communist rule. Fears that the region could become the launch pad for terrorist attacks have been heightened by open borders and a flourishing illegal arms trade.

Thousands of Arab students live in Czechoslovakia and Hungary under exchange agreements that predate the new governments, including 49 Iraqi officers training at the Czechoslovak military academy in Brno.

Suspicious foreigners without permission to live in the region are being rounded up and deported. But authorities in both countries are reluctant to take action that could be seen as a violation of human rights, like expelling Iraqis or Libyans solely on the basis of their nationality.

Eastern Europe is awash in unregistered weaponry, much of it bought from departing Soviet soldiers. The soldiers, many of them deserters, have been selling off ordnance, from grenades to submachine guns, to bankroll their escape or buy consumer goods to take home.

Hungary and Czechoslovakia themselves manufactured some of the most dangerous weapons used by extremists, like the Semtex plastic explosives used to blow up Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, in December 1988.

Slovak republic officials announced in early January that they would defy Prague's ban on the production and export of arms to preserve 70,000 jobs that depend on the industry.

Recent discoveries of sophisticated explosive devices serve as reminders that the bomb makers are still in business.

Plastic explosives were found in Prague's Slovansky Dum restaurant on Jan. 21. Local media said the Czechoslovak-made Pemnolex substance and detonators had been intended for sale to unspecified foreigners at the restaurant, which is a favorite hangout of local Arabs.

A suitcase packed with gunpowder was found in a Budapest suburb last week, and Hungary has been accused of clandestine shipment of rifles to nationalist forces in Yugoslavia.

Security has been stepped up at potential targets in Prague and Budapest, including the U.S., Israeli and Kuwaiti embassies, where soldiers and explosives-sniffing dogs patrol regularly. Czechoslovakia has also stopped issuing visas to Iraqi and other Gulf-region citizens at airports and border crossings, requiring instead that they apply in advance through consulates.

"The fact that Czechoslovakia served as a place of refuge for terrorists in the past doesn't mean that they still remain here," said Martin Fendrych, spokesman for the federal Interior Ministry. "But we can be assured that they know our territory well and could move around here as easily as at home."

Western intelligence services have provided East European security forces with lists of known terrorists for comparison with the names of foreigners registered in the region.

Police are checking documents of all foreigners of Middle East extraction and detaining those whose papers are not in order. Forty-one were ordered deported in a recent crackdown to deter Gulf-related terrorism, he said.

Hungarian government officials conceded last year that the previous regime had sheltered the world's most wanted terrorist, a Venezuelan-born assassin named Ilich Ramirez Sánchez and known as Carlos.

Czechoslovakia gave sanctuary to Red Brigades members, according to Mr. Fendrych, and East Germany harbored Red Army Faction extremists and suspects in the 1986 bombing of a Berlin discotheque frequented by U.S. servicemen.

A rash of anonymous bomb threats has further complicated the fight against terrorism in Czechoslovakia, where police receive an average of five such calls daily.

Most are attributed to teenage pranksters or disturbed adults issuing disruptive but empty threats. But because there have been several actual bombings in recent months, explosives specialists are dispatched to investigate each warning.

The incidence of such hoaxes is increasing at an alarming rate. There were 127 bomb threats against hospitals, factories, schools and other buildings during the first three weeks of January in the Czech republic alone, according to Ivo Dusek, chief of the Interior Ministry's criminal investigation unit.

Israel Strikes Back In South Lebanon

A Rocket Assault Prompts Attack By Gunships on a Refugee District

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — A barrage of Katyusha ground-to-ground rockets exploded in Israeli-controlled southern Lebanon on Tuesday night, prompting a strike by Israeli gunboats and helicopter gunships on a Palestinian refugee district near Tyre and raising the prospect that Palestinian forces are seeking to broaden the war in the Gulf, officials here and in Lebanon said.

Israeli government officials said the Katyusha attack, which reportedly caused no injuries or damage, was aimed at northern Israel and contended that at it had been carried out by fighters of the Fatah movement of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Israeli officials said the PLO was seeking to aid Iraq in the war by attacking Israel.

Officials of the PLO in Tunis denied reports that Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman and head of the Fatah guerrilla group, had ordered the attacks, Reuters reported.

"The declarations of Zeid Wehbeh only express his own viewpoint," a PLO spokesman said in response to remarks by Mr. Wehbeh, Mr. Arafat's representative in Lebanon, that Mr. Arafat had ordered rocket attacks against Israeli targets.

The spokesman said the PLO chairman had given no instructions to open a front against Israel from Lebanon.

"We will retaliate against the attacks on Iraq by hitting areas inside Israel," Mr. Wehbeh had said. "We consider ourselves part of the battle in the Gulf."

According to reports from Lebanon, Israeli forces blasted the Rashidiyeh district near Tyre, a PLO stronghold, killing at least one person and setting the shantytown on fire.

The police in Tyre, quoted by The Associated Press, said helicopters strafed the camp under parachute flares after a 30-minute bombardment by several gunboats and 155mm howitzer batteries positioned along the Israeli-Lebanese border.

Israeli artillery also reportedly shelled strongholds of the pro-Iranian Hezbollah militia north of the Israeli-controlled "security zone" in southern Lebanon.

Army officials said the barrage of several dozen Katyusha rockets, the largest to be fired at the Israeli-held territory in several years, had come from the Hezbollah-controlled area. It said none of the rockets had landed inside Israel.

A government official said that, even though El Fatah and Hezbollah forces fought each other in southern Lebanon as recently as last summer, the two were now cooperating in attacking Israel because of their mutual support for Iraq.

A move by the thousands of Fatah fighters in southern Lebanon to begin attacks on Israel would break what has in effect been a two-year truce between the PLO fighters and Israel in the area and would add a volatile new element to the war in the Gulf, analysts in Jerusalem said.

Iraq has tried to draw Israel into the war by launching seven Scud missile attacks on the country in the last 11 days, but Israeli forces have not responded, largely because of opposition from the United States, which fears a widening of the conflict.

Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, as well as those in the refugee districts of Jordan and Lebanon, have been among the strongest supporters of President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, and Mr. Arafat and other senior PLO leaders have edged closer and closer to open support for Iraq in recent weeks.

The Israeli Army has kept the 1.7 million Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip under an almost continuous curfew since the war began nearly on Jan. 17. Only scattered incidents of unrest have been reported in the occupied territories, but military officials say they have no plans yet to lift the curfew.

Relief officials say the inability of Palestinian workers to go to their jobs, including more than 100,000 who work inside Israel, is creating severe economic problems for many families.

— JACKSON DIEHL

U.S. Gets Iran's Assurance of Neutrality

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Bush administration's announcement that it had Iranian assurances that Iraqi planes flown to Iran would be kept there is an acknowledgment that the United States has undertaken contacts with Tehran to ensure that it remains neutral in the war, U.S. officials and diplomatic sources say.

The sources said the contacts, conducted through third parties, were aimed at penetrating the maze of contradictory statements and actions by Iran's revolutionary government to determine whether its fundamentalist Muslim attitudes might cause it to oppose the U.S.-led military coalition.

The evidence, according to the sources, is not clear-cut. But, they added, U.S. officials have concluded that while Iran's animosity toward the United States remains, it has stuck closely to its public insistence that the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait was "an obscene and unacceptable act" that it cannot help in any way.

[Marlin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman, said Tuesday that the Iranians had given the United States assurances through third parties "within the last 24 hours" that the Iraqi planes would be grounded for the duration of the war.

[Mr. Fitzwater said the planes crossed the border "surreptitiously without our blessing." Referring to Iran's long border with its former war enemy, he said, "It's pretty hard to defend against that."

["It's better that they're on the ground in mothballs in Iran than it is that they're in the air attacking us," Mr. Fitzwater said.]

Iran has allowed some food shipments to cross into Iraq, the sources said. But, they continued, U.S. officials are generally satisfied that the aid has been minimal and largely a reflection of the struggle between those Iranian leaders, like President Hashemi Rafsanjani, who want to reduce isolation from the West, and radical clerics who believe Iran should avoid contact with the non-Islamic world.

"Iran sees its two great enemies — the United States and Iraq — at war, and its natural instinct is to see how it can obtain the maximum possible advantage for itself without being drawn into the conflict," a U.S. official said. "Rafsanjani's faction appears to feel that it can gain the most by not defying the world opinion arrayed against Iraq, and the United States is anxious to ensure that it keeps to that position."

Precisely what the United States has been telling Tehran and what it has been hearing is a closely held secret at the State Department, sources said. Only Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d and a few of his closest aides know the contents of the dialogue.

The sources said, however, that Mr. Baker appeared satisfied with the assurances he had received about Iran's neutrality and its intentions of keeping the Iraqi planes from returning to the conflict. Representatives of United Nations Security Council members said they had seen no credible evidence that Iran had violated sanctions against Iraq.

To reach that conclusion, American and UN diplomats have had to thread their way through the zigzagging course Tehran has followed since the Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait, which it denounced. Iran then announced it would honor the sanctions voted by the Security Council shortly afterward.

But it was also harsh in condemning the huge buildup of U.S. and European military forces in the Gulf, saying it was willing to fight to defend Islam from the presence of "imperialists" near Muslim holy places in the region.

Fears of an Iranian tilt toward Iraq became especially strong after Iran, which had fought a bitter and costly war against Iraq through most of the 1980s, accepted overtures from President Saddam Hussein. The Iraqi president returned more than 1,000 Iranian prisoners of war and withdrew from 1,000 square miles (2,600 square kilometers) of Iranian territory that Iraq had occupied after the 1988 cease-fire.

But the best that Mr. Hussein was able to get from Tehran apparently was an agreement between Iran and Turkey, Iraq's other major neighbor, that neither would move against Iraq in the event of war.

■ Iran Missile Production

Iran said Tuesday that it would start mass producing long-range, ground-to-ground missiles beginning next week, Reuters reported.

The official Iranian press agency IRNA quoted a spokesman for the Defense and Armed Forces Logistics Ministry as saying the missiles would have "high destructive power." It gave no other details.

PLANES: *Cutting Off Exit*

(Continued from page 1)

pounded the aircraft for the duration of the war.

General Kelly said that the aircraft could play a part in the war if they could get loose but that they would be farther away from U.S. forces and probably lacking munitions and spare parts, thus unable to play an effective role. He said it was unlikely that the aircraft had gone to Iran loaded with munitions because pilots do not like to land with exterior bombs still attached for fear they could explode on landing impact.

An Iranian report of the escape said one of the aircraft caught fire on landing, but Pentagon spokesmen said they had been unable to confirm that.

General Kelly called the escape "more a sign of weakness than some devious plot" and speculated that the Iraqis had begun to evacuate aircraft after allied planes started hitting shelters with precision-guided bombs.

He said the bulk of Iraq's 800-strong air fleet was still in the country. Pete Williams, the Pentagon spokesman, said many planes were being moved to such sites as highway intersections and woods to escape attacks on the shelters.

General Kelly declined to speculate on whether President Saddam Hussein had ordered the planes to leave Iraq or whether the decision had been made independently by the air force.

"I do know that combat forces are electing to leave the field," he said, "and that to my mind is a sign of weakness. I see it as a net plus for the coalition."

The general said that not all of Iraq's Soviet-built Su-24 bombers had taken refuge in Iran as had been reported earlier. Israel sees the Su-24 as a particular menace since it can reach Israeli territory without refueling, and the Iraqis are believed to be capable of delivering chemical weapons in bombs.

General Kelly said military intelligence had no reason to suspect that Iran might be used as a base for attack against allied forces by the Iraqi aircraft, but said, "If those aircraft came up from Iran to attack the U.S. force, we would deal with them."

"We don't know who's in the airplanes," he said. But he acknowledged that at least 60 of the planes were fighters or bombers, "the top-of-the-line aircraft that they are trying to save."

WAR: *Allied Jets Hit a Convoy*

(Continued from page 1)

ers say that air force B-52 bombers will repeatedly hit the ground forces before allied troops will be ordered into Kuwait, they caution that no one can predict how many Iraqi troops will surface from their heavily fortified bunkers when the shelling is complete.

And while precision air and artillery strikes are designed to clear out most of the mines, officials expect that 10-20 percent of the mines will not be destroyed by the air raids.

■ 'Virtual Air Supremacy'

Guy Gugliotta of The Washington Post reported from Saudi Arabia:

Senior military officials said Tuesday that allied warplanes were able to travel at will over Iraqi airspace, encountering a weak and dwindling response from enemy anti-aircraft artillery and missiles.

A U.S. Navy analyst said that carrier warplanes had bombed the Republican Guard almost "unopposed" on Sunday. Group Captain Niall Irving of the Royal Air Force proclaimed "virtual air supremacy" for the allies, saying, "We're basically able to operate with impunity wherever we wish."

Still, Marine Air Group Commander Colonel Manfred Rietsch noted that the Guard was "well dug in" behind layers of bunkers, mine fields, trenches and revetments, making it hard for analysts to determine what real damage had been done to tanks, artillery and troops. "A ground campaign will be the only way to find out," Colonel Rietsch said.

[The commander of British forces in the Middle East said Tuesday that allied forces had destroyed 75 to 80 percent of Iraq's oil refining capacity, Reuters reported. Lieutenant General Peter de la Billière gave the estimate during a visit to British airmen at an air base in eastern Saudi Arabia.]

"Softening up" Iraq's fortified positions in occupied Kuwait and southern Iraq is considered crucial to the success of any future ground war in the Arabian desert.

Military planners first delayed heavy bombing of Iraqi troop concentrations in favor of attacks against "hard" military installations and infrastructure. Last week, attacks against the troops were stymied by bad weather.

But Brigadier General Pat M. Stevens 4th, head of logistics at U.S. Forces Central Command, said at a Riyadh briefing Tuesday that scattered clouds "over a few target areas" Monday and Tuesday had had "a minimal effect" on the operations, adding, "The round-the-clock air campaign continues."

Agence France-Presse
A French soldier in firing position Tuesday in the Saudi Desert.

'Defining Hour' Is Bush Theme In State of Union

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President George Bush briefed his cabinet Tuesday before his State of the Union Message, expressing confidence about the battle against Iraq and optimism about the economy.

Amid extraordinary security precautions, Mr. Bush prepared to go before the nation Tuesday night with an address to a joint session of Congress for the first wartime State of the Union address since Vietnam. His spokesman said the speech would describe the nation as standing at a "defining hour."

Marlin Fitzwater, the White House press secretary, said Mr. Bush would "convey his feeling that America is in a very strong position with regard to the conflict in the Gulf."

"The war is going according to schedule and very well according to the plans that we had laid out," he said.

As for the recession, Mr. Fitzwater said Mr. Bush would say that "America is a strong nation that is suffering economically at the moment, but that there is every reason to expect that we will emerge from this slowdown period with strength and the ability to compete internationally."

Syria Criticizes Aid to Israel

Reuters

DAMASCUS — Syria, a key political ally in the anti-Iraq coalition, sharply criticized the United States and other Western countries on Tuesday for providing military and financial aid to Israel during the war in the Gulf.

"Intensifying aid to Israel now," the official newspaper Tishrin said, "contradicts efforts aimed at implementing the just and permanent peace in the region."

The aid, newspaper said in a front-page editorial, also encourages Israeli leaders to "continue their defiance of the international community" and "contradicts the general trend in the world toward détente and defusing tension."

The United States rushed Patriot missiles to Israel for defense against Iraqi missile attacks after the war started. Israeli restraint in the face of the attacks has won it praise and promises of financial aid from other allies in the coalition.

Syria, which has troops serving in the U.S.-led alliance in the Gulf, remains one of Israel's fiercest foes. It lost the Golan Heights to Israel in the 1967 Middle East war.

FRANCE: *Defense Minister Quits*

(Continued from page 1)

would not engage in hostilities inside Iraqi territory.

But the announcement, which seemed aimed at appeasing Arab public opinion by distinguishing France's position from that of its Western allies, was immediately attacked by French opposition groups. Three days later, Mr. Mitterrand went on television to reverse the decision.

Since then, French Jaguar fighter-bombers based in Saudi Arabia have raided positions of Iraq's elite Republican Guard in Iraq. On Tuesday, just hours before Mr. Chevènement's resignation, two separate squadrons of Jaguars launched attacks in both Iraq and Kuwait.

Well before the outbreak of war, however, Mr. Chevènement had repeatedly called for a diplomatic solution to the crisis. At one point, he argued that a war not only could cause more than 100,000 deaths, but also would permanently alienate France from its traditional friends in the Arab world.

When the UN Security Council approved the use of force against Iraq on Nov. 29, political experts said, Mr. Chevènement also urged Mr. Mitterrand not to commit French forces to participate in an allied offensive to liberate Kuwait.

Finally, on the eve of the Jan. 15 UN deadline for an Iraqi withdrawal, Mr. Chevènement pressed the United States to make "the very small gesture" of offering Baghdad the pledge of an international Mideast peace conference in exchange for a pullout from Kuwait.

As leader of a small leftist faction of the Socialist Party, Mr. Chevènement came to symbolize a pro-Arab, anti-war current within the government. Experts said his position was tolerated by Mr. Mitterrand in order to avoid stirring the latent pacifism in the country.

Rimcie Says Conflict Is a 'Necessary War'

Agence France-Presse

LONDON — The Gulf conflict is a "necessary war," the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Reverend Robert Runcie, said Tuesday.

"In an imperfect world, people have to make hard choices between lesser evils," he said in remarks to the BBC, three days before he is to retire as primate of the Church of England. He said the war had not stopped efforts to obtain the release of Western hostages held in Lebanon.

Gulf Notes

■ **The World Economic Forum** will hold its annual meeting in Davos, Switzerland, beginning Thursday. Although there had been reports of a cancellation because of the Gulf crisis, the group said the meeting of 1,400 government, business and science leaders would run through Feb. 7. *(IHT)*

■ **The number of American civilians** evacuating Saudi Arabia by paying for flights out of the war zone on U.S. military aircraft has markedly slowed, with only 20 people signing up to leave Tuesday, the U.S. State Department said. Nearly 1,300 Americans and other foreign nationals had been evacuated through Monday on 26 flights to Europe made available since the war began, a department spokesman said. *(Reuters)*

■ **Muslims in France** support Iraq and the Western alliance in equal proportions, but a majority back neither side in the war and 56 percent say they have a bad opinion of Saddam Hussein, according to an opinion poll published Tuesday in Le Figaro. In the poll of almost 600 Muslims, both Iraq and the U.S. alliance received the support of 22 percent of respondents, while 54 percent said they did not favor either side. *(Reuters)*

■ **A blood drive in Karachi** to aid in the treatment of Iraqi wounded drew more than 250 donors, including Iraqi diplomats and Pakistani students, the medical trust that organized the drive said Tuesday, and an initial shipment of blood is ready to be dispatched. Sattar Edhi, founder of the Edhi Trust, said the blood was for wounded civilians. "We have nothing to do with war," he said. *(Reuters)*

■ **Legislators** from the 24 European countries that belong to the Council of Europe met Tuesday in Strasbourg, France, and approved a resolution that called the spilling of oil into the Gulf by Iraq "a crime against humanity." The legislators also urged the establishment of a tribunal to try Iraqi leaders for their "many war crimes." *(AP)*

French Aide Visits Jordan

Reuters

AMMAN, Jordan — François Cher, a special envoy for President François Mitterrand of France, held talks with King Hussein this week on the Gulf war, Western diplomatic sources said Tuesday.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
(Continued From Back Page)

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WAR IN THE GULF: The 460 million gallons of oil floating off Kuwait overwhelm the Exxon Valdez's 11-million-gallon spill

From Refugees in Jordan, Tales of Hardship and Fear

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

RUWEISHID, Jordan — Under a winter's sun without warmth, refugees fleeing Iraq and Kuwait streamed into Jordan on Tuesday, telling of bridges and highways bombed in lands where food and hope are scarce and foreigners fear the perils of flight as much as they dread the thunder of allied bombs.

In Kuwait, said Khaled Rifai, a Syrian perfumer whose store was looted shortly after Iraq's invasion in August, food changes hand on the streets at high prices, and survival demands improvisation.

It is possible, he said, to make a living by selling cigarettes individually. But it is also possible to buy fuel only by paying Iraqi soldiers 50 times the prewar price.

In Basra, in southern Iraq, said Baljeed Virdi Singh, an Indian civil engineer, "We were facing problems of food and water."

There have been no communications since heavy allied bombing raids on Friday, he said. Oil refineries burned and at least one apartment house was hit in the strikes.

"We had no alternative but to leave," he said.

Amid the stories and the piles of luggage — the salvage of war — other problems intruded.

Iraq opened its border on Monday and Tuesday to 1,500 Indians, Jordanians, Lebanese, Sudanese, Syrians and Yemenis seeking to leave. The foreigners had spent several nights in the freezing desert while Baghdad refused to let them leave, ostensibly because of inadequate documentation.

But, travelers reported, Iraq did not permit about 500 Egyptians to leave, apparently to punish them for the pro-U.S. policies of President Hosni Mubarak.

For Abdes Salam Abu Iesa, a Palestinian architect, an older history imposed itself on the unfolding of the new.

His family, he said, had left the Gaza Strip in 1967 and fled to Egypt, where they were issued travel papers as Palestinian refugees.

The documents were valid to leave Iraq, but not good enough to satisfy Jordanian immigration officials. So he, his mother and father and two sisters parked their blue Chevrolet at Transit Camp One — a Red Cross facility — unsure whether they even qualified for a tent and blankets for the night.

The tales were the latest to amplify the slender accounts of the war provided by the military spokesmen of Iraq and the allies.

All the refugees who crossed into Jordan on Tuesday had made their way along the six-lane highway cutting 800 kilometers (500 miles) across the desert from Baghdad.

Several people said they had seen at least six trucks burned at the roadside after allied air attacks. Some said the figure was much higher. And, they said, the highway itself and bridges on it had been buckled and cratered by bombs.

Many refugees said bombing seemed to be focused on the last 130 kilometers of highway from Rubta to the border, an area in which Iraq is suspected of deploying mobile Scud missile-launchers.

Repeatedly, refugees arriving in the past 10 days have accused the allies of hitting civilian targets, but they have offered varying accounts as to the degree.

"I think most of the targets were special targets," said a Sudanese journalist, who identified herself only as Mary and who said she had been working for the Kuwait Times until August. She arrived from Kuwait after a long, meandering journey via Baghdad.

She said the telecommunications system in Kuwait was destroyed and that farther north, a bridge over the Euphrates at Al Fallujа, near Baghdad, was also bombed.

Iraqis, she said, have "mixed feelings: no one wants war."

"They feel they should not have been in this situation," she added.

When she reached the Iraqi border on her way to Jordan, Egyptians waiting to cross "were not well treated."

"Always they were the last to get food," she said.

Indian construction personnel from Basra said allied bombs had hit a hospital. Many spoke of their fear during intense bombing over the weekend.

"Every 10 or 15 minutes, there were sirens," said Mr. Singh, the civil engineer. "There was no gas, no petrol, no water."

Subash Rana, who had also worked in Basra's construction industry, said that on Friday "about 20 planes came at one time" and that "refineries were destroyed."

Yet, Iraqi citizens in Basra, which endured sustained Iranian shelling for much of the Iran-Iraq war, seemed less fearful than foreigners, Mr. Rana said.

"There is no panic," he said. "The market is open. The Iraqis are not afraid."

In a rare account of life in Kuwait, Mr. Rifai, the Syrian perfumer, said there had been no bombing in the city center, but that military targets on its perimeter had been hit. On his drive north, he said, he had seen 40 or 50 cars with coffins on the roof, heading for the Shiite Muslim holy shrines at Karbala and An Najaf favored for burials by the families of fallen soldiers.

In Kuwait, he said, soldiers sell gasoline.

"They charge 50 times the price it's supposed to be," he said. "There was food in Kuwait, for sale on the streets but not so much in the shops — sardines, tuna, tinned food. Rice is scarce. There's no sugar, no milk, very few vegetables. But prices are five times higher than they should be."

Humans Are No Match for Oil Slick, Experts Say

By Matthew L. Wald
New York Times Service

With oil from Kuwaiti spigots within 100 miles of reaching Saudi Arabia's main desalination plant, experts say that human efforts are no match for the tide of oil and that the plant's fate depends mostly on currents.

Like an avalanche against a fence, the leading edge of the oil will brush aside containment booms and overwhelm boats that skim up oil if currents send large quantities their way.

Trying to filter oil that evades the booms is not feasible because the plant gulps far too much water — 3 billion gallons daily. And the desalination process itself cannot separate oil from water.

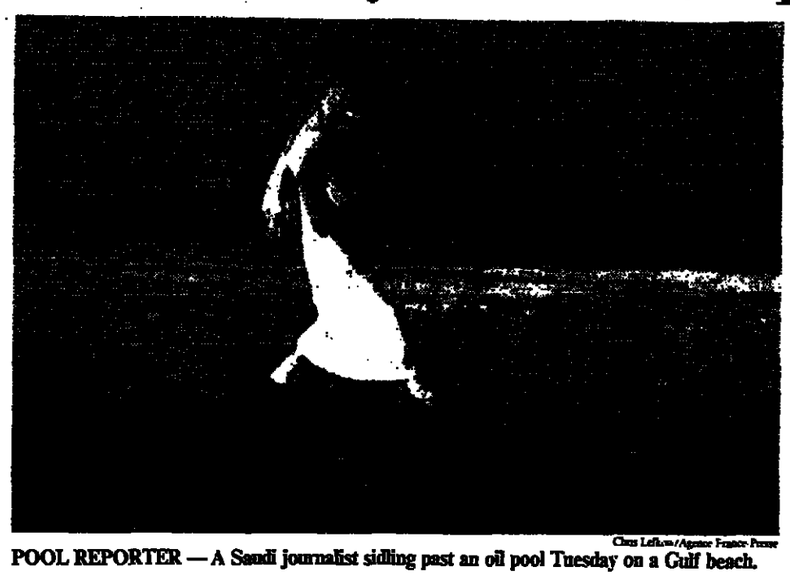
[Brigadier General Pat M. Stevens 4th said Tuesday that the slick appeared to be breaking up, The Associated Press reported from Saudi Arabia. "He said the flow of oil into the slick had stopped.

[The flood of crude, which U.S. officials said was deliberately unleashed by Iraqis, was stemmed by an American air strike on a pipeline complex. Cleanup efforts are under way.

[The oil slick moving south from the Sea Island Terminal has advanced 25 miles (40 kilometers) south of the Kuwaiti-Saudi Arabian border, he said.]

Before the American air strike, an estimated 11 million barrels of crude had poured into the Gulf.

A giant slick, 35 miles long by 10 miles wide (900 square kilometers) and estimated to contain 460 million gallons of oil, continued to float south, several miles off the Kuwaiti and Saudi coasts.



Chris Leffler/Agence France-Presse

POOL REPORTER — A Saudi journalist sidling past an oil pool Tuesday on a Gulf beach.

By comparison, the Exxon Valdez spilled about 11 million gallons of oil, or 260,000 barrels, when it ran aground on the Alaskan coast in March 1989.

The Jubail plant, the largest in the world for separating salt from water, will have to be closed if its intake pipes begin to suck in substantial amounts of oil, experts say. Some say it will be closed if even tiny amounts of contamination reach its intake pipes.

The plant has some defenses. Its intake pipes are 30 feet (10 meters) beneath the surface and protected by a harbor. The harbor is now protected by booms and, inside that defensive perimeter, patrolled by skimming boats.

The Saudis have installed booms that extend about three feet below the water's surface, which is about three times deeper than most, according to Leon Awerbuch, president of the International Desalination Association, based in Topsfield, Massachusetts.

But if the slick arrives, he said, it is likely to brush the booms aside. What is more, even though the intake pipes are well below the surface, oil dissolved in the water, as opposed to floating on its surface, could shut down the plant in concentrations as low as a few parts per million.

Others think the plant could stand some oil intrusion without having to be shut down. James D. Birkett, a consultant who wrote studies on which some of the design work for Jubail was based, said that some oil might get into the drinking water.

"If you're talking about a long-time Environmental Protection Agency potable water quality standard, based on 70 years of exposure, it's quite possible this water might not measure up," he said. "But we're talking about emergency wartime conditions."

The plants used by the Saudis work on a principle called multi-stage flash distillation. The plants boil salt water and gather the steam, which is turned back into water. The salt water that did not boil away is pumped into a second chamber where the air pressure is lower, causing it to boil again, and more salt-free steam is gathered. The process is repeated up to 40 times.

Some oil would get "co-distilled" with the water, said Paul D. Boehm, vice president and director of marine sciences at Arthur D. Little, a consulting firm in Boston.

If the concentration of oil is too high, the oil starts to stick to the metal surfaces that are used for transferring heat, gumming up the plant, experts say. The plant would probably be shut before that happens.

But experts said no one was sure what would happen, because there is very little experience with the effect of oil on desalting plants.

TV: *Is CNN Iraq Policy Good News?*

(Continued from page 1)

device that will send back live pictures.

CBS, NBC and ABC have been denied visas; Iraq is evidently satisfied with CNN. The question is whether the cable network is also performing a service for viewers.

I think so. As long as CNN and Mr. Arnett continue to acknowledge the conditions under which he has to work, there is some value in hearing and possibly seeing what he is allowed to see.

It is news that Mr. Arnett has seen damage to a residential neighborhood; American viewers are not likely to learn that from Washington. And even if that factory was making biological weapons, it is news that Iraq says it was a milk plant.

Propaganda can be news. ABC's decision not to run pictures of captured U.S. pilots uttering what looked like coerced statements of opposition to the war seems a touch over-delicate for journalism. The news department's job is not to suppress disagreeable material but to put it in perspective.

When it comes to allegations about civilian targets, Pentagon officials have plenty of opportunity to set the record straight, assuming it is crooked.

Although Mr. Arnett's reports concentrate heavily on damage to what he describes as residential neighborhoods, and the Iraqis are unlikely to provide him with any real scoops, he has also been noting whether shops are open and traffic is moving and has been passing along glimpses of the extent to which life in Iraq is going on more or less as usual.

That is about all the television audience can obtain from enemy ground for now, and it is better than nothing. A further consideration: His reports, though inherently skewed, may help counter the us-against-them assumptions in some reporting from Washington and Saudi Arabia.

The argument for his staying on, though strong, has unfortunately assumed a promotional aspect. Viewers have been reminded more than once by CNN that Mr. Arnett reported from Hanoi during the Vietnam War.

And Mr. Arnett himself has said things like, "I've been in much more dangerous situations in my career" and "I'm with CNN, a great international news organization, and they should have someone here, and I'm here."

Despite the posturing, however, Mr. Arnett is on solid journalistic ground. As he has noted, reports from Saudi Arabia and Israel are censored, too. Granted, U.S. and Israeli officials are constrained from exerting as heavy a hand as the Iraqis can by their countries' traditions, journalists' enterprise and some public sophistication; still, war means censorship. Manipulation of information is a weapon available to all sides.

As for CNN's overall performance, it has not been as seasoned as that of the major networks. Criticism from other networks that CNN reporting is not entirely dependable has been dismissed by John Holliman, who was part of the original CNN team in Baghdad, as mere envy. But CNN is in fact by no means consistently up to the competition.

A few correspondents, like Wolf Blitzer at the Pentagon, are of the first rank, but others seem shaky. Reaching for words to describe one of the air raids last week in Israel, the CNN man could find nothing better than repeating "scary."

And there is an ingenuous air to many of the exchanges between anchors and correspondents; Mr. Arnett has probably got used to being asked questions that have little purpose other than to keep him talking until the telephone connection fades.

Still, the cable channel continues to do its unique job of covering everything it can all the time, and Mr. Arnett is properly part of that mission. So appreciation is in order, but so is Samuel Johnson's crack about a dog's walking on his hind legs: "It is not done well; but you are surprised to find it done at all."

Raid Interrupts Hussein Tape

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Cable News Network began broadcasting the videotape of its interview with President Saddam Hussein of Iraq on Tuesday, but the transmission from Baghdad was interupted after about five minutes.

CNN said the interruption was because of an air raid alert in the Iraqi capital. It later carried brief excerpts and said the rest of the interview was still being received by satellite.

The interview was conducted Monday. CNN's Baghdad correspondent, Peter Arnett, described its contents that day by telephone in a CNN broadcast.

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Shouldn't you be reading commentary like this —regularly?

The Latest Aggressions From the Opinion-War Front

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — The lady from London Weekend Television was far more direct than her American cousins in the opinion-packaging business. "We have two or three points we would like you to make about the war. Can I run over them with you?"

How to resist such a bold, cutting-through-it-all question, especially when asked by Fiona MacIntosh, as melodious of voice as of name? I could not and did not. I allowed her to take me deeper into the front lines of the opinion wars here in Omphalos-on-the-Potomac, the navel-gazing center of the world.

National Public Radio's lady also called, showing flashes of Ms. MacIntosh's candor. NPR's (now withdrawn) invitation to be on a war talk show had presumed, she said, that I would fill the "hard-liner" slot on a four-person panel.

But her tone and hesitations indicated that my not making myself available for a pre-interview interview, and insufficient hard-lining in recent column had destroyed my chances at NPR. (Sigh, I sighed.)

The Gulf war is still for most Americans a journalistic phenomenon. News is scarce, entertaining, complex issues are fragmented and trivialized in the name of "diversity" of opinion. Truth (and higher ratings) will presumably emerge from the clash of viewpoints stuffed into neat pigeonholes. Everyone, including Saddam Hussein and his apologists, has his or her side of the story to tell. They are given the chance to tell it on the same basis as

It matters less what you know than what point on a spectrum of opinion

ion polls that tell us what to think about what we think. The polls provide a remarkable reflection of the fragmentation of American opinion.

War is the ultimate expression of the national vocation we share as a people. But the polls validate the notion that there is a separate black viewpoint on the war, a separate female point of view and so on, as if the nation were one big NPR talk show. Group interests eclipse national interest in these samplings.

With the Gulf war, the Information Age arrives on the battlefield. Smart weapons, real-time electronic [illegible] Monday that the war could last "months." Exceeding expectations is a predictable war aim for the post-Vietnam Pentagon brass.

A war, as much as George Bush or Saddam Hussein, has its own image. It has its own agents of perception and persuasion who record it as effective and virtuous or messy and futile. All of us, and the opinions we hold and announce, are the products of our dreams as well as our experiences, our wishes as well as our knowledge. Readers and viewers will do well to keep that humble caveat in mind as the opinion wars escalate.

The Washington Post.

A Turning of Tehran's Coat Cannot Be Ruled Out

By Omar al-Hassan

LONDON — If the first rule of self-preservation is to know thine enemy, the forces at war in the Gulf must keep in focus the most unlikely changes of costume.

A thickening fog, slowly descending on the region, is likely to disorient present loyalties. And when that fog lifts, there could be a return to the well-trodden path which, however precariously, links Arab to Arab and Muslim to Muslim.

The United States has executed the political aspects of the war with finesse and with a success surprising to many onlookers. It has achieved the unthinkable, forging an alliance that crosses borders and religions, linking the Muslim world with the West against an Arab Muslim state.

Yet no matter how hard the United States and its Western allies attempt to bend the Muslim countries into this new order, Saddam Hussein has already [illegible] not gone to Iraq's side [illegible] versal, at street level at least, of the more familiar order. That Iraq invaded a fellow Arab and Muslim state becomes obscured in the fog of war. Saddam has appealed to the Muslim world with relentless dedication against "imperialist, Zionist aggression," the "U.S. law of hegemony and domination" and the "treacherous plot" in "a battle between infidelity and belief . . . between the good believers and the evil, corrupt ones."

The cry has met with a deep response, not because Saddam is a latter-day Nasser but because the perception of the war is now that of the West versus the Muslim world.

Nowhere is this more strikingly visible than in Iran, where foe is now friend. In Qum and Tehran, thousands have demonstrated against the "Western" attack on Muslim Iraq. Officially, [illegible] not gone to Iraq's side [illegible] ans do not see themselves as compliant puppets in Saddam Hussein's grand schemes. The Rafsanjani administration has kept the same demands: the removal of all foreign forces from the region and an immediate Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait.

But war brings changes. There is public protest at the death of Shiite Muslims (65 percent of Iraq is Shiite) and at the threat to Islamic holy sites.

For now, Iran is unlikely to join its erstwhile enemy, something that President Hashemi Rafsanjani said Friday would be "suicidal."

But while the United States has made extensive efforts to deter Israel from retaliating against Iraqi missile attacks, the explanation has been only partial. For much as the allied forces are anxious to keep the coalition together, they are just as eager to keep tion of an Islamic nation at Western hands. A determined populace might push the government to act.

The Iranian government — which has never renounced the anti-Western, anti-Zionist coloration of the 1979 revolution — might see other reasons to join with Iraq. It could reassert its dominance in the region by taking up arms as defender of Muslims. And it might finally eclipse Saudi Arabia in the rivalry for Islamic dominance.

As costumes gradually change, the allied forces already have at least one hand tied behind the back: They hope for a quick war, partly to help keep the lid on bubbling Islamic sentiment. But war, whether a short one with dramatic damage or a longer one involving protracted land battles, will slice a deep wound into the region, leaving an enduring scar across Western-Islamic relations.

It is essential that the leadership of [illegible]

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Italy	Lire	450,000	350,800	250,000	138,000
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	11,000	9,020	6,000	3,300
Netherlands	Fl.	600	583	340	185
Norway (airmail)	N.Kr.	2,500	1,868	1,400	770
—**hand delivery	N.Kr.	3,000	1,368	1,650	910
Portugal	Esc.	31,000	34,520	17,000	9,300
Spain (mail)	Ptas.	35,000	28,700	19,200	10,600
—***hand deliv. Barcelona Bilbao, Seville, Valencia	Ptas.	38,000	25,700	20,900	11,500
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Sweden (airmail)	S.Kr.	2,200	1,804	1,210	665
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Herald Tribune INTERNATIONAL
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OPINION

Sharing the Gulf Burden

Allied pledges of $37 billion have poured in during the last few days to help defray the mounting costs of the Gulf war. That welcome and substantial total won a warm salute on Monday from President George Bush as evidence that, as he put it, "we're not going it alone." America's allies know that it is carrying most of the potential burden of casualties and are eager to show an honorable commitment to support the United Nations-endorsed war with money, at a minimum. But that should not be taken as blank-check endorsement of Washington's conduct of the war, for there are other burdens and the allies already share them.

Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have each promised $13.5 billion in cash and in kind, Japan $9 billion and Germany $1 billion. The money will be deposited in a Defense Cooperation Fund established at the Treasury Department to pay for the war. With an additional $8 billion expected from other allies, that would leave $15 billion for the United States to pay, a sum that administration budget officials regard as manageable. Indeed, the pledges may still congressional criticism that the allies have not been sharing the war burden.

Perhaps, but not for long. The overall cost of $60 billion seems to be calculated on the basis of a three-month war. As Washington contemplates the use of ground forces to expel the Iraqis from Kuwait, cost assumptions are likely to rise quickly.

Meanwhile, the political risks will be disproportionately borne by U.S. allies across the Middle East and beyond, especially if the war drags on. Arab allies, faced with mounting political challenge at home, desperately want the war to end quickly. European allies fear that disruption of regional power balances could bring major Arab upheavals on their doorstep and overwhelm their societies with a tidal wave of migration. For the moment, most allies seem willing to suppress their doubts and pick up their share. And on Monday Mr. Bush seemed to back away somewhat from the expansive aims he voiced last week, saying: "We do not want" Iraq so destabilized that it could itself "be a target for aggression."

To be truly collective, security requires the sharing of risks and decisions as well as expenses. And the cost in casualties of a ground war may bring home to Americans deeper questions of collective security than mere fiscal burden-sharing. If the United States expands its war aims it will enlarge all these burdens, and prompt serious policy misgivings in allied capitals. That is why the allies, and the American public, need to be fully apprised of Mr. Bush's intentions. For all the billions so far pledged, the big burdens of the Gulf war have yet to be shared.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Postponing the Summit

It is regrettable but necessary that the Bush-Gorbachev February summit has now been put off into the spring. The meeting could have given a useful boost to the important business of a strategic arms reduction treaty and perhaps also to other items on the Soviet-American agenda. But, aside from what hesitation may have arisen in the now-several minds of Moscow, Washington had its own reason to slow the pace. The Soviet crackdown in the Baltics, along with major reversals of reform across the Soviet scene, is forcing the West to think again about the Gorbachev-era premise of a growing identity of interests. At this point, the United States should be communicating as clearly as it can that a continuation of perestroika is the only solid basis for a deep and permanent transformation of Soviet-American relations. To return to the Brezhnev-era pattern where the United States tried to make a foreign policy partner out of a repressive Communist hack promises a dismal, unstable and risk-laden future.

The American government has not given up on Mikhail Gorbachev. On Monday, for instance, Secretary of State James Baker depicted the Soviet leader as simply "wrestling with a number of problems, but that's nothing new." This is, of course, nonsense. In the repression in the Baltics, in retreats in other aspects of reform and in the evident slippage in Mr. Gorbachev's own position, there is plenty that is new — and plenty that is unfortunate, verging on tragic. It may be tactically comprehensible that the United States publicly takes a hopeful view in order to preserve Soviet support in the Iraq war. But there can be no avoiding the broader requirement to prepare an American foreign policy fallback position no longer premised on the expectation of strong reform leadership in Moscow.

On Iraq, the new Soviet foreign minister, Alexander Bessmertnykh, raised American eyebrows. While pledging solidarity in respecting United Nations resolutions calling for the liberation of Kuwait, he deftly detached the Soviet Union from emerging American efforts to go beyond that goal and punish Iraq. What is notable is not so much this position — the Soviet Union is entitled to its chosen policy — as the minister's public underlining of the difference in Washington. Is the Kremlin opening up its own foreign policy fallback position? At a time when the American government is giving Mr. Gorbachev the benefit of the doubt and taking growing criticism for not being tougher on his Baltic crackdown, this is an odd way to react.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Disproportional Service

Close to 30 percent of the U.S. Army's troops in Operation Desert Storm are black, although blacks are just 14 percent of the American population between the ages of 18 and 24. In a land war, black casualties will be similarly disproportionate. Is it fair? Is it inevitable? For answers, one must search the soul of American society.

General Colin Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs and a black, has pointed out that it is "simply a given" that any group suffers in proportion to its presence in the fighting force. Rejecting charges that the proportion of blacks is unfair, he says he is "proud that African-Americans have seen fit to volunteer to join the armed forces."

From World War II through Vietnam, most U.S. servicemen were drafted, the armed forces were larger and minority representation was in closer proportion to the population. Today's all-volunteer system replaced the draft in 1973.

A big pay increase and cash benefits for education have raised the caliber of enlistments. More than 90 percent of recent recruits are high school graduates — far higher than the national percentage or the percentage for draftees in the past. According to the Pentagon, the average GI's socioeconomic background is slightly below average for his age group, but — nonpartisan analysts agree — he is not a dropout from society. Still, blacks are more likely to enlist than whites. Almost 21 percent of U.S. forces worldwide are black; the figure is higher in the Gulf because of large army and marine contingents.

Clifford Alexander, a black who was secretary of the army in the 1970s, explained the imbalance at the time in a few pointed words: "[Ask] why there is almost 40 percent unemployment among black teenagers before you ask why they enlist or why they re-up." Their jobless rate is still above 30 percent, and the point endures: The military offers blacks more opportunities than life on the outside.

Once laggard, the military is now a leading force for integration. General Powell has said that before the Gulf crisis some blacks complained that planned cutbacks in the armed forces would hurt them, but "now I'm sort of getting the reverse, that perhaps they're overrepresented."

The attractions are real — rewarding career, education, escape or proud service — but do not match the risk to life. Recruiters don't advertise it. Casualty lists will tell it loud and clear. But life at home holds terror, too. Listen to a 19-year-old black who enlisted in Los Angeles last month: "It's nothing out there in the streets for you but trouble. I don't want to die at a young age getting caught up in the gang thing."

The Brookings Institution's Martin Binken, an authority on military service, says equal representation under current conditions is next to impossible; unless black enlistments were barred, the services would have to expand considerably, enlisting or drafting enough whites to balance the blacks, taking men now rejected. Blacks would still sustain more casualties than whites, because men with less schooling get low-skill duty, which includes combat.

The disproportion is unfair on its face. Tragically, it may be almost inevitable — rooted in unequal opportunity. America owes its minorities a better chance, as offered by the job rights bill that President George Bush vetoed last year. Meanwhile, despite the indignities they suffer in civilian life, or perhaps because of them, blacks in the military serve their nation with honor — disproportionately.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

A Perception of Injustice

Israel may retaliate despite its calculated decision to restrain from action, and in the event of this happening, the attention and focus of the Arab and Muslim world may swing sharply toward the unresolved question of the future of the Palestinians and what is perceived as the gross injustice arising out of the continued occupation of Arab lands by Israel and its consistent intransigence toward strong Security Council resolutions. Unrelated as these events may appear to the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait, the fact is that the reality of a linkage between the two issues is now quite apparent. No aggressor should be rewarded, and the magnitude of the ongoing aerial assaults is a determined measure of demonstrating it. It would, therefore, be reasonable to expect that this massive show of force is quickly followed up by a comprehensive and just settlement in the Middle East.

— Dialogue (Dhaka, Bangladesh).

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More Likely, a New World Disorder After This War

By William Pfaff

PARIS — A new world order has been promised for after the Gulf war. The prudent man, however, would wager on a new disorder.

George Bush and his advisers have not yet described the new order of which the president has spoken. Mr. Bush has said only that he envisions international conduct based on the rules of law and a larger role for United Nations peacekeeping. It seems reasonable to say that Washington has only begun to think about this matter, and will not seriously do so until the Gulf war has been concluded.

Policy in Washington characteristically follows the speechwriter's phrase. To promise a new world order seemed a good idea last August. What the promise meant waits to be explained.

The promise was easily made because new orders are familiar terrain for an American people whose national experience began in the Enlightenment ambition to establish a "novus ordo seclorum." Mr. Bush's proposal is in the direct line of American reformist internationalism, begun with Woodrow Wilson's invention in 1917 of the principle of universal national self-determination, and then of the League of Nations. After that came Franklin Roosevelt's Atlantic Charter in 1941, promising "Four Freedoms" to the people of the world, and after that the United Nations, an American idea.

However, this is a policy tradition which rests on a fallacy, the uncritical transposition of national to international experience. It assumes that an association or coalition of the world's nations can represent the will of the world's peoples; hence that an assembly of governments provides a form of world democracy and can claim the legitimacy of world opinion.

Abroad, there is a different idea about the new world order. It is widely thought to be one in which the United States, the "only superpower," would act as world policeman to defend democratic interests. A French commentator foresees this new order "forbidding, in the name of the rights of peoples, repression in the Baltic states as well as [Syria's] annexation of Lebanon." This seems deeply unrealistic, for four reasons.

The American public is most unlikely to end what is likely to prove a punishing war in the Gulf with any appetite for launching other wars elsewhere, "police actions" or not, which do not directly serve essential U.S. national interests. Support for the Gulf war even now is fragile; the issue divides the nation; heavy casualties are sure to provoke a crisis in domestic opinion. The experience of this war is more likely to promote isolationism than internationalism.

Second, the European powers and Japan, which — with notable exceptions — have made no great military contribution to the Gulf effort, would not seem candidates to join similar American-led "police actions" in the future. They seem likely to object to a world order-keeping arrangement in which the issues and actions are unilaterally determined by Washington — as has been essentially the case for the Gulf.

A third problem is the indebtedness and relative decline in industrial competitiveness of the United States, which diminishes its ability to lead. The United States' global leadership today rests chiefly upon military power. Europe and Japan meanwhile possess economic and industrial resources of much greater competitive value in a world released from the East-West military confrontation.

Finally is the problem of the United Nations. The vast majority of UN members are unrepresentative governments, class- or interest-bound oligarchies or dictatorships, or outright despotisms. On the UN Security Council, two of the five permanent members are single-party dictatorships with abominable records of human rights abuse. The Security Council seems scarcely the suitable agency for establishing world democracy and respect for human rights.

This is one reason why the United States and other democracies have in the past ignored UN resolutions or exercised their veto. America will cooperate with the United Nations in the future when UN decisions coincide with or advance the policies of the democracies. Washington is likely to pay greater respect to international law than in the recent past, but it certainly will not renounce its right to determine policies unilaterally. There is nothing surprising in this. However, it is not what people expect from a new world order.

It may be doubted that there will be such an order. The world in the future may prove less orderly than it was when frozen by Cold War. Rather than providing the paradigm for a new international order, the Gulf war may provoke further disorder.

We too easily neglect the fact that this affair is not a product of individual ambition or the policy of a single nation, Iraq, but has cultural and historical sources in Europe's domination of Islamic society from the time of the Dutch conquest of Indonesia in the 17th century and Britain's conquest of Moghul India in the 18th. The rage that Saddam Hussein exploits — and the late Ayatollah Khomeini, and Moammar Gadhafi — has its origins in more than three centuries of foreign domination.

Since the late 1940s, four Islamic states have struck back — Indonesia against the Dutch, Algeria against France, Egypt under Nasser at Suez and under Sadat in the 1973 attack on Israel, and Iran under Khomeini. The Gulf war is a fifth such effort. Only a fool would think it the last.

It is very difficult to believe that there can be an "orderly" resolution of the tensions that now exist not only between the Islamic countries and the West but also between all the impoverished or failing societies and the privileged nations. The gap between them grows deeper.

Who can believe that people who experience mounting anarchy, impoverishment and renewed national and communal irredentisms in the Balkans, the Soviet Union and South Asia can be given pacification and "order" by a coalition led by the United States — even if it were a coalition acting in the name of the United Nations? The idea of a new world order is not ignoble. However, an idealism that rests on illusions is itself an illusion.

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Cautionary Parallel: Gulf and Korea

By Jae Won Kim

WASHINGTON — As the Gulf war grows in intensity, it may be useful to recall the Korean War. The purposes of the latter were to destroy the armed forces of an aggressor state, North Korea, and restore a legitimate government. These goals are similar to the ones articulated by President George Bush for the Gulf effort.

However, while American objectives in the Gulf seem plausible and morally compelling, their underlying assumptions do not. If South Korea was a "success," the United States should think twice about the Gulf.

A quick war in the Gulf? American casualties in the Korean conflict, which lasted from 1950 to 1953, totaled 33,629. And more than 40,600 U.S. troops remain in South Korea today, nearly 41 years after the start of the war. Will American soldiers be in Kuwait in 2031?

It is hoped that the Gulf war will lead to the formation of democratic governments in the region and to an end to human rights abuses. Did the Korean War succeed in this respect? The U.S. intervention held out the promise of democratization, yet for many South Koreans it seemed that the United States simply replaced a left-wing dictator, Kim Il Sung, with a right-wing one, Park Chung Hee. The United States spent 18 years propping up an unpopular military regime with high-tech weapons, tremendous sums of money and sophisticated intelligence systems.

In May 1980, 30 years after the beginning of the Korean War, the South Korean military clashed with civilians in Kwangju. There was official confirmation of 191 deaths, but many expert sources, including Asia Watch, estimate that upward of 2,000 people were killed.

Because the South Korean military is still ostensibly under the control of the U.S. commander in South Korea, part of the blame was put on the United States. In 2021 will the United States still find itself being held accountable for the actions of Middle East client states?

I want to believe that Americans want a world free from aggression and from large-scale human rights violations. But even if this is the case, I fear that they will not achieve their goal, no matter how high a price they are willing to pay.

The best way to promote the security of the world community, and also serve the interests of the United States, is to help establish democratic governments in every nation. Yet regimes set up or restored by external, violent intervention tend not to develop into democratic governments. Dictatorships, after all, are simpler to deal with, particularly after a bloody war, when dissent and unrest seem threatening and subversive. This, at least, was the case in South Korea.

When Americans choose to export military force instead of democracy, they plant the seeds of anti-American sentiment. I do not believe that Americans should sacrifice their lives for such a purpose. A good cause alone does not guarantee good results.

The writer is a law student at the American University, in Washington. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

The Grand European Colossus Shows Feet of Clay

By Giles Merritt

BRUSSELS — What will Europe look like after the Gulf war? The need for the war to yield a lasting Middle East settlement is uppermost in many politicians' minds, but the crisis also has an important European dimension.

Europe's political leaders are waking to the idea that the war may profoundly alter the European political landscape. Both the trans-Atlantic relationship and relations within the European Community are likely to undergo significant changes. America's commitment to the security of Western Europe will visibly fade, leaving the EC to grapple with the problems of building a new security framework to replace the present arrangements that the president of the EC Commission, Jacques Delors, has rightly dismissed as "ineffectual."

For all the brave talk of union, the Community can apparently sustain only fair weather 'common' foreign policies.

It looks as if few American troops will be returning to their bases in Germany once the war is over.

And the Gulf war will have provided not only the reason for large American troop withdrawals from Europe but also a justification for keeping them out of Europe for good. The American mood will be that when the going got tough with Iraq, the European allies proved to be lacking in wholehearted support. American public opinion will judge Europe harshly, especially if casualties begin to mount.

Europe's other problem will be the split that is opening up inside the Community. It is summed up by a slogan that harks back 75 years. "What did YOU do during the Great War, Father?" was one of the most insistent of the British army's World War I recruitment posters. In months and years to come, the same kind of embarrassing question will shape political relationships inside the Community and throughout the Western world.

From the outset, the Gulf crisis has revealed that the whole process of European political integration has feet of clay. For all the brave talk of union, the Community can apparently sustain only fair weather "common" foreign policies. The EC partners could agree to implement trade embargoes and support UN resolutions, but when it came down to concerted diplomatic and military action, the twelve resorted to disparate national policies. So some Europeans went to war, and some didn't. Many sent a token warship, but by no stretch of the imagination is there a European fighting force.

What at first seemed just a rather chaotic variety of responses is today looking much more ominous. There risks being a widening divide in Europe between combatant and noncombatant countries.

The key noncombatant is, of course, Germany. The concern of Germany's EC partners during the past decade — and more than ever since reunification — has been to keep the Germans firmly anchored inside the Community. The danger of a powerful new Germany that would grow apart from the EC has been a nagging fear. Now, with Britain, France and Italy all engaged to varying degrees in fighting Iraq, only Germany, of the EC's big four, has chosen to stand aside.

The Germans have the excuse of their post-World War II constitution, which sets limits to German militarism that were in fact dictated by the French. But German public opinion also seems quite strongly opposed to the war against Iraq. Germany's history makes it reluctant to play a world role, and there has been sympathy with and understanding for the Germans' position. But that does not solve the problem of how to forge a common EC foreign and security policy.

The issue is perhaps not so much how as who. Although Germany has of late been demonstrating a good deal of leadership within the Community on the subject of economic and monetary union, it is now clear that it will not be able to take the lead when security and defense are under discussion. Britain and France would be the more credible architects of a new EC compact on foreign and security policy.

What such a policy would look like is anyone's guess. The danger is that on many global issues the Community would end up marching at the pace of its slowest members. Instead of being a mechanism for ensuring that the Community became a political as well as economic superpower, a single external policy could be a recipe for inaction. London and Paris both fear that Bonn's shortsighted view of Europe's role in the world might well prevail when EC policy is being shaped.

In short, the Europeans are caught between the proverbial rock and a hard place. Because of events that began with Mikhail Gorbachev's dismantling of the Warsaw Pact and ended with the Gulf war, the European nations have no alternative but to find a common security policy that can begin to replace the American shield. Yet at the same time the Gulf crisis has highlighted the conflicting attitudes that separate the Europeans. There are serious flaws in the bedrock of European union.

International Herald Tribune.

For NATO, A Salutary Alarm Bell

By Frederick Bonnart

BRUSSELS — Eyes are on the Gulf and little thought is being given to NATO, which has recently undergone a marked decline, with consequent dangers to stability and security in Europe. The present turn of events could bring a much needed change in its fortunes.

In the Gulf conflict, NATO has been keeping a low profile. But Turkey, a member state, is moving closer to the possibility of open conflict as U.S. aircraft fly combat missions from its territory. Not for nothing have aircraft from the Allied Command Europe Mobile Force and Patriot batteries been requested and deployed there. If Turkey is attacked, Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty would apply, whereby its allies are obliged to assist it, if necessary by the use of armed force. The question would then arise of the involvement of NATO as an alliance.

Considerable opposition to an extension of NATO responsibilities had been voiced in its councils even recently. The alliance triumphantly declared the end of the Cold War and the beginning of a new era, at its London summit meeting last July, but fundamental differences have arisen since about NATO's future purpose and structure. These, if not checked, could lead to its demise as an effective security organization.

All the countries in it — and most outside, including former opponents — see the need for its continued existence. Yet while some see it as a positive force for the guarantee of peace and stability in an expanding democratic Europe, others look on it as a necessary evil to be endured only until something better comes along.

Those in the first category, led by the United States and Britain, want it to expand its functions by improving political contacts with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, including the Soviet Union, so as to draw them into common security considerations and enhance the climate of confidence. They also want the alliance to be capable of dealing with threats from further afield.

Others want to limit its objectives to deterrence and defense preparedness against whatever residual Soviet threat remains. Chafing against a U.S. presence that they know they need, they see the political dimension as unfairly competitive with European initiatives and regard any attempt to go beyond the letter of the North Atlantic Treaty as anathema. The leader of this second category is France. Belgium, Spain and to a certain extent Germany have been reluctant to see a wider role, and have tried to emphasize a European defense identity.

This is dangerous. A genuine European pillar inside NATO would be a source of strength, and this is a goal supported by all, including Washington. But repeated attempts since World War II have resulted in no more than nominal organizations, irrelevant to the real security situation. Ways to achieve a European pillar should be examined, and constructive actions taken towards this aim, but the dream should not be taken as reality. Its more passionate supporters risk weakening NATO without providing a viable alternative.

The smell of gunpowder may suddenly be transforming the situation. President François Mitterrand appears to have overcome considerable resistance inside his government and, with the apparent approval of the population at large, has placed French troops under U.S. command. In spite of vocal anti-war protests in Germany, a recent poll showed some 81 percent of the population in support of the allied action, which would give Chancellor Helmut Kohl the necessary mandate for action. Although most of the other member countries have severely limited the freedom of action of their committed forces, they would undoubtedly fulfill their commitment under the North Atlantic Treaty if Turkey were attacked, and would maintain the solidarity of the alliance.

It would undoubtedly be foolish of Saddam Hussein to open a second front in the north. An attack on Turkey, even with Scud missiles against its airfields, remains unlikely. However, the very possibility seems to have reawakened a dormant awareness in NATO countries of the continued need for a strong defense organization. If the Gulf conflict were to shake NATO out of its recent dissensions and restore its former vitality, Europe could be thankful to Turkey.

The writer is editor of NATO's Sixteen Nations, an independent military journal. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1891: Protest at Comédie

PARIS — Like the "mardistes," the "jeudistes" made their protest at the Comédie-Française last evening [Jan. 29] against the interdiction of "Thermidor." The demonstration broke out quite unexpectedly. M. Meilhac's "Autographe" was nearly over, when suddenly somebody saw an allusion in Chastenay's remark that she has been "dancing with the Minister, who dances very well," and shouted "Vive Thermidor!" The cry was at once taken up and emphasized by stamping of feet and hammering of canes. "jeudistes" came within an ace of being expelled.

1916: Embargo Sought

NEW YORK — A petition signed by 1,000,000 men and women of the various States of the Union, asking the Government to place an embargo on war munitions intended for Europe, has been presented to the United States Senate. The initiative was taken by the American Women's Organization for the Maintenance of Strict Neutrality. It demanded, in the name of humanitarian principles, that the export from the United States of objects used by European countries for mutual slaughter be prohibited. In reality the petitioners are inspired by pro-German sentiments, which they endeavor to conceal beneath pleas of humanitarianism.

1941: A Hoax Reversed

WASHINGTON — A shy high-school girl who came 400 miles to Washington because she was tricked into believing she had been invited to see the President met Mr. Roosevelt after all today [Jan. 29] and agreed with him that the joke had been reversed. She suspects her brother wrote the postscript invitation on a letter from a White House secretary congratulating her on her mutual birthday with Mr. Roosevelt.

— From the New York edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

مكتبة من الأصل

OPINION

Would-Be Opinion Makers, The Line Forms Over Here

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — Times are hard and good jobs are not easy to get. But here is a simple test to find out if you qualify for a well-paying position as an opinion maker in the field of international affairs.

All you have to do is prove that over the past 12 months you have publicly taken the positions listed below on the Soviet Union and the Middle East.

The Soviet Union:

1. Mikhail Gorbachev's survival as leader of the Soviet Union is essential to American interests, the well-being of the Soviet people and world peace. Without him the deluge, never mind what Soviet democrats say to the contrary.

2. Under Mr. Gorbachev, the power of the KGB is finished for good. No Soviet citizen will ever again fear the nighttime knock on the door, bless him.

3. The United States must channel money, credits, food, everything it can afford right to Mr. Gorbachev. We must hurry before we lose our chance to help him, and establish an economic foothold in his new Soviet free-market world.

4. The Baltic nations are making a nuisance of themselves by demanding independence. One day maybe he will give them all the freedom that is good for them. Until then, they should shut up and be patient.

5. That was a nifty decision of the Nobel people to give Mr. Gorbachev the peace prize.

On the Middle East:

1. The real problem of the Middle East is the struggle between Israel and the Palestinians. If the intransigent Israelis would settle that by giving up land to a new Palestinian state, the threat of any war in the Middle East would be all over.

2. Saddam Hussein is vital to the stability of peace in the Middle East, to say nothing about the stability of the price of oil. He may be a terrorist, but we need him and have to be pragmatic.

3. Saddam will not invade Kuwait.

4. Well, all right, he did invade Kuwait, but the way to get him out is to sanction him to death. He is already so weak that he could not stand more than a few more months of it. Forget that scare talk about how he is building up his strength, not fading away, as we wait.

5. Hafez al-Assad of Syria is vital to the stability of peace in the Middle East, to say nothing about the stability of the price of oil. He may be a terrorist, but we need him and have to be pragmatic.

Now, if you can prove you supported all 10 positions, there is no limit to the jobs for which you can qualify, including secretary of state. Most experts outside the government cannot claim number 3 in the Middle East section — they never even thought of the possibility.

But if you missed on a few, don't despair. You could still be one of those specialist-professors who are hired as experts by the networks, or a columnist, or an editorial writer, or appear on television programs where everybody gets paid to shout at everybody else.

Plenty of all those types have taken anywhere from five to nine of those positions. Some score higher in one category than the other. Depends on which is stronger, their wishfulness about the Soviet Union, or their detestation of Israel.

But please note the tricky opening paragraph. I said you would qualify as an international expert — I never actually promised you the job.

There are four hitches.

1. The people who took so many of those stands are still in their jobs, so there are not many openings. They have no intention of resigning because of a few lousy mistakes.

2. To get one of these great jobs, you have to know how to hint that history will prove you right after all. You need the skill of rewriting history — like saying that Gorby could not make it only because Soviet democrats pushed him too hard for freedom.

3. You also have to predict a future that will fit in with your past mistakes. Like: Total chaos will envelop the Soviet Union without Mikhail Gorbachev, or the defeat of Iraq will leave a terrible "power vacuum."

4. This is important — you also have to hold deep grudges. Never forget that one day the war with Iraq will be over and then we can really stick it to Israel.

So maybe you will not get the job after all. But there is a consolation prize. If you have taken the test, maybe you will not put so much credence in the words of all those opinion makers who have demonstrated their simple-mindedness about communism or their soft-mindedness about Arab dictators, or both, but are still on the job, predicting away, analyzing like mad, same as ever.

The New York Times.

ON MY MIND

Gas Masks for All

Weeks ago, the Israeli government began distributing gas-mask kits to its population. But not all who live under Israel's authority have received these kits. More than 1 million Arab residents of the occupied territories are still without them. Gas-mask distribution was calculated according to estimates of where the threat was greatest. Israel's citizens are most at threat from Iraq's outlawed weapons, not the Palestinians in the West Bank, who are Saddam's partisans. Nonetheless, the government has a responsibility to Arabs living under its authority. Efforts should be stepped up to buy and distribute gas-mask kits. Perhaps the Arab oil producing states that used to contribute so generously to the PLO, now Iraq's ally, will want to help pay for that effort.

— *Los Angeles Times.*

An Eco-War by Iraq Would Make the Earth Its Hostage

By Jean-Michel Cousteau

NORFOLK, Virginia — Today, the world watches not just an enormous conflict in the Middle East, but perhaps the planet's first eco-war.

Saddam Hussein has threatened nuclear and chemical warfare; threats to use oil as a weapon have now become a reality. Along with all thoughtful people, I shudder at the implications

MEANWHILE

of what appears to be an ever-escalating, ever more desperate battleground. I am especially disturbed because of the Middle East's ecological significance, and its personal significance for me.

In 1951, the Middle East was the destination of the first voyage of our ship, Calypso. She traveled to the Red Sea, namely to the Farasan Islands off the Saudi Arabian coast. There, in the spirit of understanding, my father led the world's first aquanauts on an exploration of the most extensive coral reefs outside Australia's Great Barrier Reef. They marveled at the region's unadulterated beauty, bringing to human eyes the magnificence of an undersea world unknown at the time.

The ship returned to the area in 1967. Egypt and Israel were at war. An oil refinery at Suez had been bombed and shell fragments fell all around the Calypso as she lay at dock, taking shelter.

But that experience pales in comparison to what we witness today. As the stakes climb with each hour, the Earth itself becomes a hostage.

First came reports that the Iraqis had ignited some Kuwaiti oil facilities. There were also reports that the Iraqis had dug trenches in Kuwait that could be flooded with oil and set on fire to hamper an enemy advance. These reports signaled that little would be off limits in this conflict.

Then came the news that the Iraqis had deliberately released oil from Kuwaiti facilities to coat the Gulf with what appears to be an astounding quantity of oil — at least 300 million gallons as of Monday, nearly 30 times the amount spilled in the Exxon Valdez disaster.

Carl Sagan, the noted astronomer, warned at the outset of the war that large-scale oil fires would send black soot into the stratosphere, blocking sunlight and playing havoc with climate in a variation of the "nuclear winter" scenario. Black greasy "rain" has already fallen on Iran as a result of the fires at the Kuwaiti refineries.

But other scientists, including some at the Sandia National Laboratories in the United States, disagree that the burning of oil fields would disrupt global climate, saying smoke and ash would be dispersed. (They assume that only a limited number of oil fields would be affected.)

Having been in Alaska during the Exxon Valdez incident, I know how utterly impossible containment of a major spill can be in peacetime. One can only imagine the difficulty of dealing with a much larger disaster in the midst of war. During the Iran-Iraq war, Iraqi bombing caused a major oil spill that reportedly burned for a full year.

Full-scale eco-war in the Gulf surely would have a catastrophic effect on the marine environment — not only smothering coral reefs but also plankton, the microscopic food that makes Gulf fisheries possible. The Gulf is an Arabian treasure, and its extensive damage would exact an inestimable long-term cost to the environment and to the economies of all the countries in the region, and perhaps well beyond.

Fresh water, too, has come into play. This

major spill threatens to clog intake valves at desalination plants that provide many Arabian people with their drinking water. Other water supplies could be contaminated or cut off. Turkey and Iraq share hydroelectric facilities, and much of Iraq's fresh water is controlled by Turkey. Will this water, too, become a weapon?

If elements basic to existence are permitted to be used as tools of battle, will they become permanent pawns in the shifts of political power?

No god condones the deliberate polluting and laying waste of such gifts as the air and water that make life possible.

I do not argue in political terms, but in terms of principles that transcend national boundaries and divergent interests. From space, the only borders we see are natural — glistening coasts, blue rivers, thrusting mountains, billowing clouds — all indifferent to flags and parliaments and armies.

Eco-war must be renounced in the name of all that is good in the human spirit, and in the name of the borderless world that is the only home we have. Our embattled planet must outlast those who threaten it. Perhaps even the most intractable cause can cede that point.

Surely it is clear that if Earth is today's hostage, every nation is a prisoner held for ransom that no nation can pay.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Jordan's Awkward Stance

Regarding "Jordan: 'Still Not Too Late' for Peace" (Opinion, Jan. 23) by Hassan bin Talal:

The crown prince's article is incompatible with what his country is doing. Jordan unwittingly contributed to the present disaster by pandering to the self-delusion and the incurable egotism of the Iraqi president. Jordan has not observed sanctions — trade in various forms flourishes, and oil products flow in and out in flagrant contravention of UN Security Council resolutions.

From the outset, Jordan tirelessly defended an "Arab solution" based on a package that would give Iraq 40 percent of Kuwait plus extraterritorial privileges including formalization of Iraqi hegemony over the Gulf. The Jordanian king is a vociferous defender of linkage, an attempt to use the Kuwaitis' travails to retrieve the West Bank, which Jordan lost because of its folly and ineptitude.

Jordan bit the hands of its benefactors and scoffed at its patrons. It has forfeited any sympathy.

ABDULLA Y. BISHARA.
Secretary-General.
Gulf Cooperation Council.
Riyadh.

The crown prince presents Jordan as a peace-loving, humane and altruistic nation paying dearly for the Gulf war. But he has no reason to complain: His borders are still being respected — if not by the Scud missiles that overfly Jordan on their way to populated areas in Israel.

He sees the Iraqi missile attacks on Israel as "the nexus between the Gulf crisis and the long festering Palestinian question." The assertion that there exists a nexus (how clever to avoid the word "linkage") demonstrates that those attacks actually suit the Jordanians.

The Jordanian dynasty is carefully wagging its tail, suddenly realizing that there is no future without the alliance. It is clear that the camp Jordan is in will depend on who is winning.

F. L. MEIJLER.
Utrecht, the Netherlands.

Of Peace and Appeasement

Without U.S. efforts to block diplomatic methods, a peaceful resolution of the Gulf conflict would have been achievable through talks and sanctions.

We must ask why the U.S. and British governments pursued only a military solution. It is hard not to conclude that the U.S. government, with British support, wants to establish itself as a hypocritical world mercenary police force.

Peace will only come if the war ends now and a Middle East peace conference is begun immediately.

DAVID B. WILSON.
Oxford, England.

Regarding "From Classroom to Stump as the Bombing Started" (Meanwhile, Jan. 24) by Colman McCarthy:

I was distressed to see Mr. McCarthy parroting the kiddie-pacifist line in this article. To compare the Gulf war with the American entry into the Vietnam quagmire is ridiculous. A closer parallel is with the British decision to confront Hitler in 1939, after the invasion of Poland. Does Mr. McCarthy prefer Chamberlain to Churchill? What "alternatives to violence" would have held back the Nazis?

HERB GROSCH.
Mies, Switzerland.

Long-March Strategy

Regarding the news analysis "Pressing Allied Question: Why Is Baghdad Holding Back?" (Jan. 24) by R. W. Apple Jr.:

For an answer to the question posed by this article one need only look back to the strategy of another famous leader: "The enemy advances, we retreat. The enemy camps, we harass. The enemy tires, we attack. The enemy retreats, we pursue." Mao Zedong.

DOUGLAS BOWER.
Amsterdam.

Hesitation on Lithuania

U.S. hesitation in not clearly and precisely condemning the Soviet assault on the democratically elected government of Lithuania cannot but provoke disgust and anger at a government which, in the war against Iraq, is invoking the principle of a small nation's right to independence.

ALEXANDRE GALITZINE.
Paris.

The Software Wars

In response to "As IBM Sees It" (Letters, Dec. 12):

In its letter, IBM claims that the common practice of "reverse analysis" of others' software systems — known in the industry as decompilation — is illegal in the United States, Japan and European nations, and that the practice is not technically necessary to develop competitive and compatible products. Both claims are simply not true.

Decompilation is legal — except in instances where the decompiled code is then copied directly into final products, which is rightly considered piracy but is not a disputed issue. Contrary to IBM's statement, the process is essential for the development of numerous compatible products and has helped maintain healthy competition.

Your reporter Barry James correctly summarized the users' perspective in a Nov. 16 article (*"Europe's Software Makers Fear Backlash From Piracy Law"*) saying that the Computer Users of Europe opposes IBM's position because it "could hinder the development of open systems that enable hardware and software from any source to work together." Groupe Bull fully concurs in this assessment.

ROGER GALLOIS.
Vice President and General Counsel.
Groupe Bull.
Paris.

From a Rushdie Admirer

I have hitherto kept silent about Salman Rushdie, whom I admire and think is one of the great writers of this century. I think his return to Islam is something which I understand. A Chinese proverb says: One loves one's mother, even if she has warts.

Love is not love which fails because of defects, and it is the same will to return to one's roots which animated me in my own career as a writer. I admire Mr. Rushdie for his courage, and more than ever, I feel we should plead that the sentence passed on him should be, if not abrogated, then left to Allah to execute, not to any human agency.

HAN SUYIN.
Lausanne, Switzerland.

The Lack Is From Within

Regarding the report "Bump and Grind: Is It Free Speech?" (Jan. 7):

The deputy attorney general of Indiana, Wayne Uhl, contends that public nudity "promotes prostitution, encourages sexual assault" and leads to "adultery and divorce." That would be like saying that the banks promote armed robbery, or that the corner bakery is responsible for my cousin being so fat. Family structures are not broken down from without, they are broken down because something is lacking within.

LAWRENCE R. GORDON.
Paris.

REACHING THE EUROPEAN LEADERSHIP

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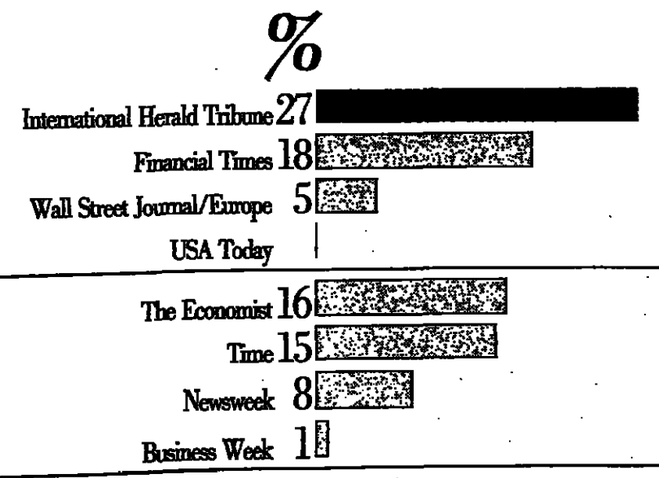

The eminent Continental Europeans listed in the international edition of Who's Who choose the IHT over any other international publication as a reliable source of international news.

* Source: Who's Who in Europe Survey: 1990

International Herald Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

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Of Madness, Murder and History

By Mervyn Rothstein
New York Times Service

Ruby Washington/The New York Times

Greg Graham (John Hinckley) and Annie Golden (Squeaky Fromme) in "Assassins."

NEW YORK — Seated on the floor of a barn in Caroline County, Virginia, a tall, thin, mustachioed man is singing passionately about why he did what he did. He did it, he declares amid a crescendo, for the sake of his country. He has destroyed a tyrant, the scourge of his nation. All about him, smoke is rising. Soon, before he is consumed by the blaze, he will put a gun to his head and blow his 27-year-old life away.

The voice from history is that of John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Abraham Lincoln, and the scene from 1865, with music and lyrics by Stephen Sondheim, is being re-created eight times a week on the main stage of Playwrights Horizons in New York City.

The credo of an American presidential assassin is hardly your usual musical-theater fare. But then again, this musical is not about an American presidential assassin. It is about nine of them — nine assassins or would-be assassins, nine bizarre, destructive and demented people.

It is titled, appropriately enough, "Assassins." It is directed by Jerry Zaks ("Anything Goes," "Six Degrees of Separation"), with a book by John Weidman (who collaborated with Sondheim on "Pacific Overtures" in 1976).

"There are always people who think that certain subjects are not right for musicals," Sondheim says, sitting with Weidman and Zaks in the director's office in New York City. "I remember that there was a letter of protest when Rodgers and Hammerstein's 'South Pacific' opened that said, 'How dare they write a musical about miscegenation?' "

He turns to Weidman, who nods in assent. "We're not going to apologize for dealing with such a volatile subject," Sondheim says. "Nowadays, virtually everything goes."

"Assassins," constructed in a form somewhere in the twilight zone between book musical and all-star revue, tells the story of those nine people, who, through madness or political conviction, or both, too often succeeded in changing the course of history and bringing immense pain to the world.

But the 90-minute musical, presented with no intermission, is not meant to be a simple history lesson; it has a surreal quality, created largely by scenes in which the assassins from different eras meet one another.

In addition to Booth, the assassins and would-be assassins are Charles Guiteau, who killed James Garfield; Leon Czolgosz, who murdered William McKinley; Giuseppe Zangara, who tried to kill President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt; Lee Harvey Oswald, who assassinated John F. Kennedy; Samuel Byck, who tried to kill Richard M. Nixon; Lynette (Squeaky) Fromme and Sara Jane Moore, who shot at Gerald Ford, and John Hinckley, who shot Ronald Reagan.

Crossing the lines of time and space, the assassins talk and sing to one another, accompanied by a three-member orchestra. They meet at a carnival booth, where the faces of former chief executives roll by and a barker exhorts them to step right up and kill a president. They taunt, they commiserate, they laugh, they explain themselves with both pride and angst, and they engage in what can only be termed very dark humor.

Fromme meets Hinckley; Booth talks with Oswald; Guiteau instructs Moore; they all gather over drinks at a bar. They sing as a chorus. Woven through the evening are historical drawings and photographs, as well as another character, a balladeer, who presents folklike songs about the killers.

But amid the surrealism there is reality, at times an insane reality. "One of the things we would like to emphasize is that the vast majority of the actual details of the show are true," Sondheim says.

It all began, Sondheim says, about a decade ago, when the producer Stuart Ostrow formed something called the Musical Theatre Lab, which was devoted to finding and encouraging new work. There was a panel of several composers and songwriters, and one script that came across the desk, written by a man named Charles Gilbert, was called "Assassins."

"I looked at the title," Sondheim says, "and I thought, 'What a great idea for a musical.' " Gilbert's "Assassins" was a narrative about a Vietnam veteran who becomes a presidential assassin. Into it were woven readings from diaries, poems and newspaper accounts of real presidential assassins.

"For example," Sondheim says, "there was a poem that Charles Guiteau wrote on the day of his execution, which began, 'I am going to the Lordy.' In fact, I quote two lines from it in one of my songs. That poem, and the letters and diaries, was what was most interesting about it. The narrative seemed to weigh the piece down, so we never did it. But I thought, 'I wish I had had that idea.' "

Years passed, and about two years ago, Weidman came to Sondheim with an idea for a musical about an American president. It reminded Sondheim of the old "Assassins" script, and he mentioned it to Weidman.

"My reaction to the title alone," Weidman says, "even before I knew what it was about, was that it was a great idea."

With the help of Theodore S. Chapin, who was Ostrow's assistant at the Musical Theatre Lab and is now the executive director of the Rodgers and Hammerstein organization, they tracked down Gilbert and got his permission to, in Sondheim's words, "take his idea and run with it in our own way."

LONDON THEATER

'Betrayal': Rage in Venice

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — First staged at the National Theatre in 1978 and subsequently filmed, Harold Pinter's "Betrayal" must by now be among the most familiar of his scripts and certainly remains the glossiest.

Currently revived at the Almeida in Islington, it emerges as a curious companion-piece to the Anouilh "Rehearsal" which that theater has just sent on into the West End. Both plays are about chic infidelities. But the Pinter piece has a certain fascination of form. It starts at the end of an affair and works its way scene by scene back to the beginning by way of a Venetian holiday at which the central infidelity is uncovered to bleak, low-keyed marital rage — death in Venice, in fact.

Those expecting any of the ambiguity or menace of earlier or later Pinter will have to accept this, apart from its reversal of the hourglass, as a vacation among the style supplements to good living. The only three characters we meet, give or take a joke Italian waiter, are a publisher, his schoolboy friend the literary agent, and his wife who goes off with his friend and lives to regret the lack of domesticity in a North London love nest.

True, there is the suggestion of something more going on. At one point the agent admits to his mistress that he has always preferred her husband to her, so there is evidently more than one kind of betrayal at stake. There is also the suggestion that both men are betraying their literary clients by spending most of their energies sorting out extramarital relations, and that all participants have somehow betrayed the innocence and the expectations of their shared youth.

And yet "Betrayal" remains in style and form a boulevard piece, closer to Noël Coward's "Design For Living" than to any other model, in that it again gives us three characters locked together by their ambisexual love for each other and unable to live either apart or together. Appearances are everything: nine scenes from married life starting at the arid end and working back to the sensual beginning, all superlatively played by Cheryl Campbell, Martin Shaw and Bill Nighy on the set of what looks like a fashion shoot under the elegant direction of David Leaveaux.

In a starry week out on the London fringe, the Bridge Lane Theatre gives us "A Lady With a Song," a cabaret-concert compilation by David Kernan and Jack Tinker in which the lady turns out to be Ethel Merman as brought back to life by Libby Morris.

JUDGED as a means for her to sing around 40 of the golden foghorn's best known anthems from "There's No Business Like Show Business" all the way through to "Rose's Turn" from "Gypsy," this works well enough, and would indeed work equally well on the radio or a CD.

But there is little if any attempt here to give us any idea of Merman's background or what made her, alongside Mary Martin, the most successful and enduring of those formidable Broadway Babes. Four disastrous marriages barely get a mention before it's time for another larynx-opener and yet another chorus of the old hits.

At the Tricycle in Kilburn, "A Free Country" is the third of Tom Kempinski's translations of the wartime plays of Jean-Claude Grumberg, this one set in Vichy France between 1942 and 1944.

As elsewhere, Grumberg is concerned with the petty details of daily existence during cataclysmic world events, and in that sense there are no heroes or villains of the Résistance here, merely a group of Jewish refugees coming to shelter with a farmer in the Corrèze who is temperamentally unable to consider their betrayal.

What James Grant as the farmer superbly indicates is that this is not a gesture of anti-Nazi or pro-Jewish solidarity: It is just that once the refugees have arrived in his barn, complete with irritable, irritating grandmother and recalcitrant child, they have become a part of that farm, they have become his Jews and as such have to be defended from anyone who would want to rustle them into a neighboring herd.

So this is a play about proprietorial and territorial boundaries, about the duties of the landlord and the way that a family in wartime is still a family with all its internal warfare intact.

Unlike Arthur Miller, Grumberg is not concerned with incidents at Vichy in any overtly political sense. Like the documentarist of "The Sorrow and the Pity," he is more concerned to look at everyday trivia during a period of racial inhumanity and to wonder at the sheer survival of the ordinary.

By the closing scene, the farmer has become so accustomed to sheltering evacuees that he has started taking in German soldiers on the run from the French underground. Instead of his Jews he now has his Nazis, and they too become part of the farm machinery. In a strong cast Miriam Karlin as the old grandmother and Henry Goodman as the father suggest there will always be a fiddler on the roof, even as the bombs are falling on it.

PARIS FASHION

Hemlines — The Search for a New Level

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Designers here are not so much searching for the way forward as the way downward. Ungaro dropped hemlines with a clang to mid-calf. Montana set them dipping and diving but kept skirts way up high at Lanvin. And Chanel got things right as usual by playing with skirts without taking any change too seriously.

Nobody in fashion — least of all the beleaguered retailers — wants

SUZY MENKES

to reopen the Great Hemline Debate, but there is change in the air. Designers know that the super-short, tight skirts are finished. Modern women feel, rightly, that long skirts are restricting and dowdy. So what is to be done?

Karl Lagerfeld at Chanel offered many options, from making long legs take the veil behind a whisk of black chantilly lace, to wrapping the world's most expensive apron round a classic skirt.

It was not his best collection, but Lagerfeld has an ebullient imagination as well as an ability to send out real clothes for clients. When the two hit target, as in a skirt shaking into little pleats below a long curvy jacket, Chanel is the winner for modern life.

Everything that went on in this show happened below the waist, and mostly below the jackets that shadowed the body right to the thighs. It opened with a porcelain blue curvy jacket over what looked like a pleated skirt until knees and legs broke through the vertical ribbons. These flying kilts came later with silver slats at the end of each braid; and the ribbon theme was developed for outfits made up of gros grain ribbon slatted like Venetian blinds.

"Real couture with wonderful workmanship — it looks expensive only for those in the know," said Lagerfeld, who was inspired to his ribbon theme by the interior decoration of his latest home, Le Mée.

Couture at Chanel is also about Lagerfeld having fun, by using funky shoes with huge ankle bows or tip-tilting a silver straw hat like a satellite dish. The overskirts, tied round the hips at the front did not come off — or rather they did, to hang about looking silly in the models' hands. The designer said that it was the only way to make skirts longer and give new volume to the silhouette, although he did that more gracefully in long-bodiced dresses that whooshed into a short skirt; or when pleated skirts just stuck out over light petticoats.

A baby doll dress whirling in a mist of chiffon was more doubtful; a permabulating floor-length lampshade dress looked ridiculous. But the show went at a fast pace and for every wild experiment — a chain mail tunic over breezy ankle-length pleats — there were simple dresses bias-cut in black crepe, whisked up in lace or those Chanel jackets that just look right for real life.

Claude Montana, by contrast, created a universe of the imagination — but not a wardrobe. His exquisitely sculpted clothes were all in luxurious fabrics — shell pink faille, watery blue organza, foam-white satin — that made this a show of evening wear. In spite of its resolute modernism, its pure lines and impressive effect, it totally lacked any fresh spring tailoring that ought to be Montana's strong suit in couture.

The designer's ready-to-wear in October was so perfectly judged that it was perhaps inevitable that his second go at summer in his couture show for Lanvin could not have the same éclat, in spite of a starry front-row lineup of fauve-faced Charlotte Rampling, beanpole Inès de la Fressange, and a bouffant-haired Maryll Lanvin, former house designer.

The theme was the seashore, which brought crystal jewelry as spiky as sea urchin quills, coral-reef bracelets, crystal water drops trapped in fish net of fabric and bead embroideries crushed to look like grains of sand clinging to wet skin. This proved that modernism need not exclude decoration.

Montana's strength is to mold fabric without ever making it look set. The collar on a shantung trench coat stands away — as though blown by a breeze; the short skirts swung asymmetrically, like hula hoops in motion. For high evening, skirts just dipped right down at the back. There was nothing new in shape, for the jackets scooped up at the front and even the dresses (not previously in the Montana idiom) had been foreshadowed in the ready-to-wear. The alternatives to the short skirts were flaring satin shorts or wide pants.

Moore/Lamb

Chanel's ribbon skirt and gros-grain trimmed jacket.

But a few feathers sprouting under the skirt of an Easter-chick-yellow dress looked rather ridiculous. The embroidery, although all of a piece with the collection, did not seem to to add much. And the question is not what Montana brings to couture, but what couture offers to him that he cannot already do with clarity, precision and great beauty in ready-to-wear.

Philippe Venet sent out earlier a perfectly balanced couture show and the clients rushing in at early morning proved that there is indeed a desire for impeccable tailoring in haute couture. Venet's graceful redingotes, his neat suits with flaring A-line skirts, and his choice of colors — lilac, apple green, almond-blossom pink and sky blue — proved him Paris couture's most tender tailor. The evening clothes were the blow-away chiffons and lacy confections that are being served up for summer.

Fashion is for those who do and dare. But when Emanuel Ungaro, emperor of the super-short and sexy, sent out a third of his skirts at mid-calf, they fell with an unmistakeable thud. Slits at front or sides suggested that Ungaro was not quite convinced, and an over-the-knee bouffant shape just looked like a revival of Dior's New Look.

Ungaro's more familiar style — tight, bright and in clashing prints — were loved by his clients, who also praised a new freshness in the pale backgrounds to the hot-house flower prints. Retailers were nervous of the long hemlines in difficult times, but Ungaro was adamant. "We designers also must have our freedom, our liberty, our right to choose," he said.

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CELEBRATE SPECIAL EVENTS - LIQUIDATIONS - CREMATIONS - PROMOTIONS

'Grand Hotel' Comes Home

By James Sutcliffe

BERLIN — Vicki Baum's celebrated 1929 novel about the tragic relationship between guests, management, staff and sinister outsiders in Berlin's old Bristol Hotel was made into a play directed by Max Reinhardt's young pupil Gustaf Gründgens in 1930, a still fascinating Garbo-Barrymore movie in 1932, and a successful American musical in 1989.

As a Broadway musical, "Grand Hotel" won no less than five Tony awards — for direction, choreography, lighting design, costumes and best actor, that award going to Michael Jeta, who played the touching role of the terminally ill Jewish accountant Otto Klingelein.

That part so fascinated Hermann Baumann, artistic director of Berlin's turn-of-the-century showplace, the Theater des Westens, that it now houses a carbon copy of the New York production, Tommy Tune's exhilarating choreography and all. Erika Gesell and Christian Severin have provided singable German translations of the show's texts and much of the dialogue could have come from Vicki Baum's pages.

Lasting two hours without a break, "Grand Hotel," which opened to a jubilant reception Friday and is due to run for the next two months, has no real star parts, for all of the roles — like people passing through any hotel lobby — are of equal importance.

Archie Kent

Leslie Caron, with Isabel Weicken, in "Grand Hotel."

But this production has some magnets, chief among them being that darling of Roland Petit's ballet and Hollywood musicals, Leslie Caron, a charmer in the Garbo role of the has-been ballerina, Elizaveta Grusinskaya. The temperature of the show goes up slightly whenever she is on stage. She still moves like anything but a dying swan, and huskily sings the couple of numbers allotted to her with the conviction that only an old stage trouper without much voice to begin with can bring to such a part.

Seeing Baumann, who rose to stardom in "Cage aux Folles," made one realize why he had picked the plum part for himself. His Otto Klingelein, if not quite as touching as his New York counterpart, has difficulty convincing the observer that he has never danced before (Baumann had a distinguished dancing career before he turned to musicals).

As the penurious Baron Felix von Gaigern, placed in the Grand Hotel by gangsters to steal from the guests (John Barrymore's role), the tenor Jürgen Wagner made a fine impression, as did the two American blacks as the barkeepers. F. Dion Davis and Eric Lee Johnson brought down the house with their whirlwind dance, and the American Michelle Becker was the magnificent Flämmchen, certainly the new star that this production brought forth.

Though it was a shame that the big tango production number was cut, Kenneth Tosti brought much pizazz to the show as one remembered from Broadway, and Rolf Kühn conducted the orchestra with a good feel for the idiom.

James Helme Sutcliffe is a Berlin-based critic and musician.

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PARIS 15th
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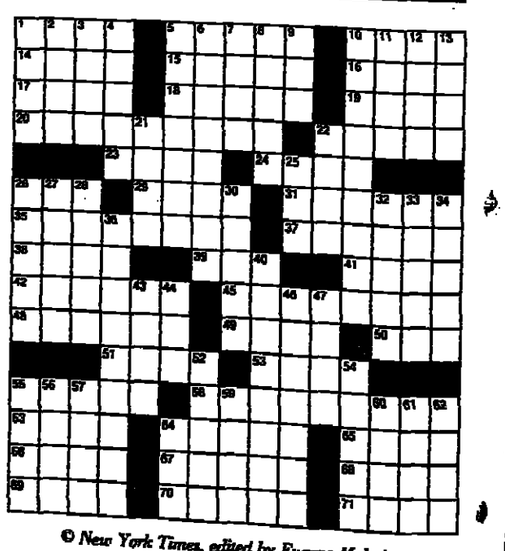
ACROSS
1 Secure
5 Cornered
10 Report of a sort
14 Word with bent or diver
15 Hair rinse
16 Cupid
17 Precinct
18 Homeric works
19 Pro —
20 Feather quality?
22 Played a role
23 Activist
24 Scotch's companion
26 Mineral spring
29 Archibald or Thurmond
31 Rose, for one
35 Filched
37 Ethically neutral
38 Con
39 Part of the U.K.
41 Fuzz
42 Squiffed
45 In the open air
48 Ironer
49 Fodder vat
50 Velvet attachment
51 Type of sch.
53 P.M. do's
55 Frame
58 When to study physics?
63 Settled
64 Shoelace tag
65 Word with tooth or heart
66 Certain skirt
67 Kind of drum
68 Zeno's "classroom"
69 Nest noise
70 Butterfly or libertine
71 Pack of camels

DOWN
1 A roe source
2 Dynamic forerunner
3 Emulated Daedalus
4 Large antelope
5 "Step to —," old song
6 Banter
7 Author Bagnold
8 Endings for differ and prefer
9 "— Kapital"
10 Exclude Lombard?
11 Not prof.
12 Do or la
13 Alum
21 Lost
22 Bede of fiction
28 An org. under F.D.R.
26 Burst
27 A Niña companion
28 City north of East St. Louis
30 Best and Ferber
32 Rebel
33 Pavane, e.g.
34 John, the singer
36 Identify O'Neill?
40 Gaudy
43 Women's magazine
44 Low mark
46 More rapid
47 Bellow
52 — cum laude
54 Type of hit
55 Pitch a tent
56 "I cannot tell —"
57 Eat at the Ritz
59 Like Kan.
60 Part of a Racine play
61 Thunder god
62 Designer Edith
64 Burro

Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	I	T	S			D	I	M			O	M	A	R
E	C	O	N		C	I	T	E	D		B	A	B	E
R	E	N	E		O	X	E	Y	E		O	L	I	N
U	N	E	V	E	N		R	E	C	A	L	L	E	D
M	I	R	A	N	D	A		R	E	F				
			D	I	G	S		N	I	C	E	N	E	
A	T	M	E		M	E	A		T	R	A	C	E	S
Q	U	A	R	T	E	R	L	Y	R	E	P	O	R	T
U	N	I	S	O	N		L	E	A		S	L	O	E
A	S	S	E	N	T		Y	A	L	E				
			O	J	O		R	I	P	O	S	T	E	
K	I	L	O	W	A	T	T		Z	I	N	N	I	A
E	D	E	N		R	H	O	N	E		D	O	R	R
P	O	S	Y		S	E	W	E	D		I	R	O	N
I	L	E	X			R	S	T			T	E	S	S



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مكبرا من الاصل

MEDIA MARKETS

With Harder Times, Ads Get Simpler, More Direct

By Randall Rothenberg
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — There can be little doubt about the subject of a new U.S. advertising campaign splashed across the pages of Gourmet magazine and other publications aimed at the affluent. Beneath seemingly candid photographs of fashionable diners is a large banner that declares, "Remy Martin est l'eau de vie."

Jeff Weiss, co-creative director of Margeotes Fertitta & Weiss, the advertising agency that declared Remy Martin cognac was the "water of life," said the campaign was typical of the direct, even obvious advertising that his youthful New York agency is doing these days.

He contrasts it with the subtle and occasionally mysterious advertisements that Margeotes fashioned in the late 1980s for Harper's Bazaar magazine, which also featured apparently impromptu photos but were devoid of text, barely showed the magazine and were designed, Mr. Weiss said, "to not seem like advertising."

Madison Avenue is being swept by a back-to-basics movement.

Like Margeotes, advertising agencies on and beyond Madison Avenue are being swept by a back-to-basics movement that is manifesting itself in ads that are starker and more plain-speaking. If the excesses of the booming 1980s were reflected in advertising that was opulent, slick and expensive, creative people at agencies say, the work they are producing in the constrained 1990s can be described by one word: simple.

Logos are growing larger, as in the Cutty Sark Scotch whisky ads introduced last fall that reintroduced, after a long absence, the brand's clipper-ship symbol.

Advertising that once emphasized people's life styles now showcases the benefits of products; Phillips's Milk of Magnesia, which once danced around the issue of what it did by depicting smiling middle-aged folks, now shows an unraveling roll of toilet tissue in its television ads.

"Simplicity and forthrightness are where the industry wants to be right now," said William J. Vernick, a vice president and copywriter at the giant Ayer agency in New York, whose clients include Procter & Gamble and DeBeers. "Creatives are being forced to think of more creative ways of being less creative."

VARIED REASONS are being offered for advertising's new simplicity, with some affirming that basic direct ads better penetrate the clutter of loud or complex ads, and others pointing out that they are cheaper to produce than song-and-dance extravaganzas.

But whatever the cause, wild and weird ads — exemplified by Chiat/Day/Mojo's controversial "Reeboks let U.B.U." athletic shoes campaign of 1989 — are being supplanted by advertising that John Nieman, chief creative officer of D'Arcy Masius Benton & Bowles/U.S.A., calls "simply clever."

Mr. Nieman cited a commercial his agency did in Britain. Against a plain, white background, one rock, then two rocks, then many rocks tumble back and forth. At the end appear the words "Rolling Stones U.K. tour. Sponsored by Budweiser."

The danger in identifying advertising trends is that many supposedly new developments have precedents.

DMB&B's Rolling Stones commercial, for example, appears derivative of Chiat/Day/Mojo's campaign for the Nynex Yellow Pages, which has used plain backgrounds and word-play punchlines since the mid-1980s.

What is important about advertising's new restraint is that many creative people say they are consciously trying to simplify their work, and they willingly concede that they are emulating a handful of ads from the late 1980s, like the Nynex campaign and the zen-like Infiniti automobile campaign. These ads generated controversy because their reserve ran so counter to advertising's

See ADS, Page 13

Argentina Strains to Recover

Austral's Plunge Sets Off Panic

By Eugene Robinson
Washington Post Service

BUENOS AIRES — Banks were closed Tuesday as the Argentine economy struggled to recover from financial panic set off by the plunge of the austral against the dollar and followed by the resignation of the finance minister, Antonio Erman González.

[A government spokesman said that Domingo Cavallo, a Harvard-trained economist, will move from his post as foreign minister to become the new finance minister, Reuters reported.

[Mr. González will become defense minister, replacing Guido di Tella, who will take over as foreign minister. The changes will take effect early next week.]

The shake-up appeared to signal an abrupt end to nine months of economic stability under President Carlos Saúl Menem, whose economic team is credited with bringing down inflation to single-digit monthly rates.

Mr. González offered his resignation on Monday night after a dramatic day in which the financial markets verged on chaos as the austral took a nosedive. Mr. Menem ordered banks and other financial institutions to remain closed Tuesday and Wednesday while picked a new economic team.

For much of last year, the austral was extremely strong, trading at about 5,000 to the dollar before slipping to about 6,000 at the beginning of this month.

But on Friday, it began to crumble, slipping to about 7,000 to the dollar. On Monday, it slipped to nearly 8,500 before the central bank flooded the market with $45 million, briefly halting the slide.

Eduardo Amadeo, president of the Bank of the Province of Buenos Aires, said he believed that statements by Finance Ministry officials that seemed to promise some kind of drastic monetary adjustment had compromised "the general credibility of the system."

Others said that in recent weeks the government had gone back to its habits of printing more and more australs to cover expenses.

America Phones Up Europe

U.S. Telecommunications Companies Push Expansion

By Leigh Bruce
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — U.S. telecommunications companies, reacting to advancing deregulation and widening opportunities, have sharply accelerated their efforts to become major players in Europe in the last 18 months.

Such companies as American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and International Business Machines Corp. have been fighting hard for years, with mixed results, to expand their share of the European telecommunications market. This time, however, the push is being led by U.S. companies that are less well known in Europe, in particular the seven regional Bell companies and long-distance operators like Sprint International.

Britain, the most deregulated telecommunications market in Europe, has been the initial focus

In Britain, an ongoing review of regulations may soon allow the U.S. companies to provide basic telephone services.

of the new investments. But analysts and executives say that the U.S. companies are seeking to become a major force throughout Europe, including the former East bloc.

"They are looking to get into Europe any way they can," said Juliet Hale of market analysts Systems Dynamics Ltd. "It will take some time to bear fruit, but there is no question they are deeply committed."

The companies involved acknowledge that their aggressive strategies involve some risk. Pacific Telesis Group, which runs Pacific Bell and Nevada Bell, reflected the industry consensus when it recently announced that its European investments would cause "material dilution" in earnings for at least the next two years.

"We're in this for the long haul, to influence how the market develops and benefit when it does," said Charles Many, president of NYNEX Network Systems Co., the Brussels-based unit of NYNEX Corp., another regional Bell company. "We've really only seen the tip of the iceberg."

In Britain, an ongoing review of regulations may soon allow the U.S. companies, which control 90 percent of its cable television franchises, to provide basic telephone services. Elsewhere in Europe, the process of change is slower but inexorably heading toward openness and integration, analysts and executives say.

Although the U.S. companies would not say how much they intend to spend, they acknowledged that foreign investments would amount to billions of dollars over the next five years, with the lion's share directed toward Europe.

The analysts and executives cite three main reasons for the sudden focus on Europe. First, they said the process of deregulating the telecommunications market in the European Community and of establishing pan-European standards and services is irreversible.

Second, regulatory restrictions in the United States have limited the scope for expansion at home. The regional Bells, formed in the early 1980s when the AT&T monopoly was broken up by the courts, are not allowed to provide long-distance calls or certain enhanced telecommunications services within the United States.

U.S. long-distance and regional telephone operators, like their European counterparts, cannot use their telephone networks to compete in the cable television market. Nor can they fully exploit the technology they develop by marketing their equipment in the United States.

Thus, the U.S. companies are entering markets and providing services in Europe from which they are excluded at home. The analysts and executives said that this strategy not only provides new sources of profit and diversification but also experience that can be used later as expected U.S. deregulation proceeds.

Third, the West European telecommunications market is growing twice as fast as its U.S. counterpart. In some areas, such as cable television, Europe is 10 years behind the United States in building the basic infrastructure. Over the long term, Eastern Europe is expected to provide huge contracts.

"These are cash-rich companies in a saturated home market where the scope for diversification is limited," said John Dinsdale, an analyst with Dataquest Europe. "Europe is now viewed as a safe bet. The trend to deregulation is there and irreversible."

U.S. telecommunications companies have long experience running vast networks over large geographic areas, while their European counterparts have been restricted by national protectionism.

"As the barriers are coming down in Europe, local companies are coming to us because of our special expertise," said William T. Esrey, chairman of United Telecommunications Inc., the parent of Sprint.

He and others said that Europe's national phone companies were still fighting hard to resist deregulation and integration, which they see as threatening their monopolies over basic telephone services.

Still, analysts said, the national companies are beginning to change, many of them having entered into joint ventures with U.S. firms for much-needed technology and expertise.

Richard Langeveld of Systems Dynamics said that while "there are clearly some laggards" among the national phone companies, "technology is encouraging the pan-European direction of deregulation."

Although some of the new U.S. players entered the European market in the mid-1980s, it is only in the last 12 to 18 months that the trend has gathered pace. Some companies, like Sprint, have been lured into the market by their U.S. clients.

"We began by meeting the needs of our customers, global corporations that wanted us to provide

See TELECOM, Page 13

Gulf Buildup Lifts Orders For U.S. Goods

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The U.S. defense buildup at the end of 1990 helped increase orders for durable goods by a surprising 4.4 percent in December, the Commerce Department said Tuesday.

For the full year 1990, U.S. durable-goods orders dropped 1.6 percent, the first annual decline since the recession in 1982, when orders were down 6.4 percent, department officials said.

Defense orders shot up 57 percent last month after falling 26.9 percent in November. Transportation industries also benefited, as a rise in defense shipbuilding and commercial aircraft offset lower orders for motor vehicles and parts.

Meanwhile, the Conference Board reported Tuesday that U.S. consumer confidence tumbled to its lowest level in 10 years in January. The board's consumer confidence index, which has an index number of 100 in the base year of 1985, fell to 54 in January, from the 61.3 recorded in December. The current reading is only slightly above that recorded during the bottom of the 1980 recession.

Survey results recorded in the first half of January were down sharply. After U.S. attacks on Iraq, however, respondents became "more optimistic" about the future, the board said.

In its report, the Commerce Department report said December orders for durable goods — items like cars and computers that are expected to last three years or more — totaled a seasonally adjusted $121.6 billion.

But excluding the defense capital goods and aircraft categories, orders fell 3.4 percent.

New orders for defense equipment jumped 57 percent, to $8.3 billion, after declining 26.9 percent in November, to $5.3 billion, the lowest level since $5.2 billion in July 1982. Excluding the defense category, orders increased 1.9 percent.

Transportation orders jumped 13.6 percent, to $32.0 billion, after a 25.2 percent drop a month earlier.

"Large increases in defense shipbuilding and commercial aircraft and parts more than offset a decline in motor vehicles and parts," the report said.

Excluding the transportation category, orders rose 1.5 percent.

Orders fell in six of the 12 months last year, including a record 10.7 percent plunge in November. For the year, orders totaled $1.49 trillion, down 1.6 percent from 1989 and the first decline since a 6.4 percent drop in 1982.

Durable-goods orders are a key economic barometer, signaling manufacturing industry's plans for production.

Orders in the key category of nondefense capital goods, often an indication of business plans to expand and modernize, rose 16.9 percent to $41.9 billion.

Electrical machinery orders increased 11.5 percent to $20.6 billion, mostly attributable to communications equipment.

(AP, Reuters)

Inflation Rate Outpaces Gains In U.S. Wages

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Americans' wages, salaries and other benefits rose 4.9 percent last year, failing to keep up with the 1990 rate of inflation, the government said Tuesday.

The Labor Department said the rise in the employment cost index, considered one of the best gauges of inflationary wage pressures, was lower than the 1989 increase of 5.0 percent.

Wages and salaries of private industry workers inched up 0.8 percent in the September-December period of 1990, after seasonal adjustment, for the lowest three-month change in more than two years, the government said.

While a moderate increase in employment costs is good news for American businesses, it means that worker pay and other compensation did not rise as fast as inflation, which shot up 6.1 percent last year.

Third World Economies Avoiding Shock of War

By Steve Coll
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — Fears that war in the Gulf would send catastrophic shocks through the economies of the world's poorest countries have so far not been borne out, as oil flows and international shipping remain almost completely intact nearly two weeks into the war.

Some economists say that wartime austerity measures imposed by Third World governments are doing as much harm to their economies as the fighting in the Gulf.

From Eastern Europe to Latin America, sub-Saharan Africa to South Asia, countries with little cash, heavy debt and a strong reliance on imported oil watched the buildup to war with dread. The World Bank warned in September that because of high debt levels and a decade of economic contraction in Africa and Latin America, the world's poorest countries were unusually vulnerable to war-related economic shocks.

The biggest fears in poor countries were that war would send spot-market oil prices soaring, disrupt Saudi Arabian production and Iranian shipping and close sea-lanes through which Third World exports reach markets in industrialized countries. Many poor countries depend on foreign exchange earned from exports to pay for oil on the spot markets.

None of these fears has been realized. Oil prices have fallen, Saudi production has been uninterrupted, Iranian tankers continue to ply the Gulf and shipping lanes like the Red Sea and the Suez Canal

See POOR, Page 15

Tokyo Aide Warns U.S. After Talks on Barriers

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A top Japanese treasury official has warned that if the United States applied sanctions against his country because of slowness in opening financial markets, Tokyo would respond by curbing credit to the United States, creating a "very, very harmful" situation.

The warning by Makoto Utsumi, deputy minister of finance for international affairs, was considered unusually blunt. It underscored rising tensions in bilateral negotiations over long-standing U.S. demands for better access to Japanese financial markets for American financial institutions.

It has long been speculated that U.S. sanctions against Japan could lead to Japanese reprisals in the financial sector. But rarely have Japanese officials spoken so openly about consequences for the United States.

The Japanese are the largest foreign buyers of U.S. Treasury bonds, and there has been speculation that a pullout of their money would wreak havoc in American markets and send the dollar plunging.

After a daylong meeting Monday in Washington, Mr. Utsumi and his U.S. counterpart, David C. Mulford, the undersecretary of the treasury for international affairs, failed to narrow their differences over the pace of Japanese financial-services deregulation. No date was set to continue negotiations.

Mr. Utsumi's remarks were delivered at a news conference with Mr. Mulford after the meeting.

Talks on removing barriers in the Japanese financial services industry began in 1984. They have assumed rising importance against the backdrop of a strong push in the U.S. Congress for legislation that would impose sanctions.

The sanctions bill — introduced by Senator Donald W. Riegle Jr. of Michigan, chairman of the banking committee, and Jake Garn of Utah, the committee's ranking Republican — would authorize regulators to deny bids for expansion in the United States by financial institutions based in countries that bar U.S. companies from comparable competitive opportunities.

The bill is aimed mainly at Japan, which, despite some changes over the years, still maintains an elaborate web of laws and practices that Washington believes keeps foreign banks and securities firms from competing on equal terms with the Japanese.

U.S. officials assert, for example, that controls over interest rates allow Japanese banks to compete more successfully for money, giving them substantial advantages when they expand overseas.

But the Bush administration opposes the Riegle-Garn legislation, saying that narrow reciprocity as a principle of trade policy would lead to escalating retaliation.

Mr. Mulford said Monday that the United States was trying to get Japan to "address the changing environment with regard to rising congressional concerns about deregulation and access in Japan."

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

Jan. 29

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.6725	3.2985	1.1272	0.3321	0.1503 *	—	5.434 *	1.332	1.2745 *	1.444	1.801 *
Brussels	30.585	60.26	20.585	6.0085	2.7445 *	18.2725	—	24.305	0.233	26.405	32.91 *
Frankfurt	1.4845	2.927	—	0.2946	0.1332 *	0.8872	4.857 *	1.1817	1.112 *	1.2811	1.599 *
London (a)	1.9695	—	2.9284	9.9403	2,196.50	3.298	60.195	2.4483	258.92	2.286	182.95
Madrid	92.921	183.263	62.578	18.444	8.339 *	55.522	3.0304	73.94	70.845 *	80.14	—
Milan	1,114.15	2,197.25	750.53	221.33	—	665.94	36.449	866.50	8.497	961.85	11.997
New York (b)	—	1.9595 a	1.496	5.077	1,123.00	1.6865	30.79	1.2677	132.35	1.1607	93.195
Paris	5.0885	9.936	4.494	—	0.4523 *	2.817	0.1648	4.0189	3.8417 *	4.345	5.436 *
Tokyo	131.45	258.56	88.43	26.05	0.1179	78.45	4.2929	104.24	—	113.12	1.4125
Toronto	1.1604	2.2726	0.7756	0.2286	1.034 *	0.6885	3.79 *	0.9155	0.8788 *	—	1.24 *
Zurich	1.258	2.4765	0.8463	0.2493	0.1128 *	0.7598	4.1078 *	—	0.9561 *	1.085	1.352 *
1 ECU	1.3815	0.7806	2.0511	6.9627	1,539.40	2.3121	42.2392	1.7352	181.383	1.6065	128.355
1 SDR	1.4337	0.7294	2.1358	7.2409	1,603.86	2.4078	43.9853	1.8078	189.117	1.6649	133.685

*Closings in Amsterdam, London and Zurich, fixings in other centers; New York closing rates, Toronto rates at 3 p.m. a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	7391.0	Greek drac.	158.20	Mex. peso	2945.80	S. Afr. rand	2.5425
Austral. $	1.2771	Hong Kong $	7.7905	N. Zealand $	1.6703	Soviet ruble*	0.5518
Austr. schil.	10.44	Indian rupee	18.45	Norw. krone	5.801	Swed. krona	5.546
Brazil cruz.	201.28	Indo. rupiah	1895.01	Phil. peso	27.65	Taiwan $	27.14
Chinese yuan*	5.2221	Irish £	0.5573	Port. escudo	131.10	Thai baht	25.15
Danish krone	5.7065	Israeli shek.	2.0139	Saudi riyal	3.7505	Turkish lira	3030.00
Egypt. pound	2.9173	Kuwaiti dinar	n.q.	Sing. $	1.7255	UAE dirham	3.6727
Fin. markka	3.971	Malay. ring.	2.697	S. Kor. won	719.00	Venez. boliv.	53.45

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.9544	1.9443	1.9337	Canadian dollar	1.1625	1.1660	1.1688
Deutsche mark	1.4847	1.4822	1.4794	Japanese yen	131.62	131.50	131.37
Swiss franc	1.2602	1.2590	1.2578				

Sources: NMB Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

Jan. 29

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	6 7/16-6 9/16	8¾-8⅞	8 1/16-8 3/16	13 15/16-14 1/16	9⅞-10⅛	8-8⅛	9 15/16-10 1/16	8 ¼
2 months	6⅞-7	8⅞-9	8⅛-8¼	13 15/16-14 1/16	9 15/16-10⅛	8-8⅛	10-10⅛	8 ⅜
3 months	7-7⅛	9⅛-9¼	8⅛-8¼	13 13/16-13 15/16	10-10 ⅛	8⅛-8¼	10 1/16-10 3/16	8½
6 months	7 1/16-7 3/16	9¼-9⅜	8⅛-8¼	13 5/16-13 7/16	10 ⅛-10¼	7⅞-8	10 1/16-10 3/16	8½
1 year	7¼-7⅜	9⅜-9½	8-8⅛	12¾-12⅞	10¼-10 ⅜	7⅝-7¾	10 1/16-10 3/16	8½

Sources: All Reuters except ECU: Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

Jan. 29

	Close	Prev.
United States		
Discount rate	6½	6½
Prime rate	9½	9½
Federal funds	7⅛	6⅞
Com paper 90-179 days	6.60	6.60
3-month Treasury bills	6.19	6.22
6-month Treasury bills	6.24	6.25
1-year Treasury bills	6.19	6.23
30-year Treasury bond	8.21	8.22
2-month CD's	6.30	6.30
3-month CD's	6.50	6½
Japan		
Discount rate	6.00	6.00
Call money	8 1/16	8 1/16
2-month interbank	8 1/16	8 1/16
3-month interbank	8 1/32	8 1/32
Germany		
Discount rate	6.00	6.00
Lombard rate	8½	8½
Call money	8.55	8½
1-month interbank	8.80	8.90
3-month interbank	9.20	9.20
6-month interbank	9.30	9.30
Britain		
Bank base rate	14.00	14.00
Call money	14⅛	14 1/16
3-month interbank	13 15/16	13 15/16
6-month interbank	13 7/16	13½
France		
Intervention rate	9¼	9¼
Call money	10⅛	10 1/16
1-month interbank	10.00	9 15/16
3-month interbank	10 1/16	10 1/16
6-month interbank	10⅛	10⅛

Sources: Reuters, Salomon Brothers, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Jan. 29

1 month	6⅞ - 7
2 months	6⅞ - 7
3 months	7 1/16 - 7 3/16
6 months	7⅛ - 7¼
1 year	7¼ - 7⅜

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Jan. 29

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets 30-day average yield:	7.10
Telerate Interest Rate Index:	6.80

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

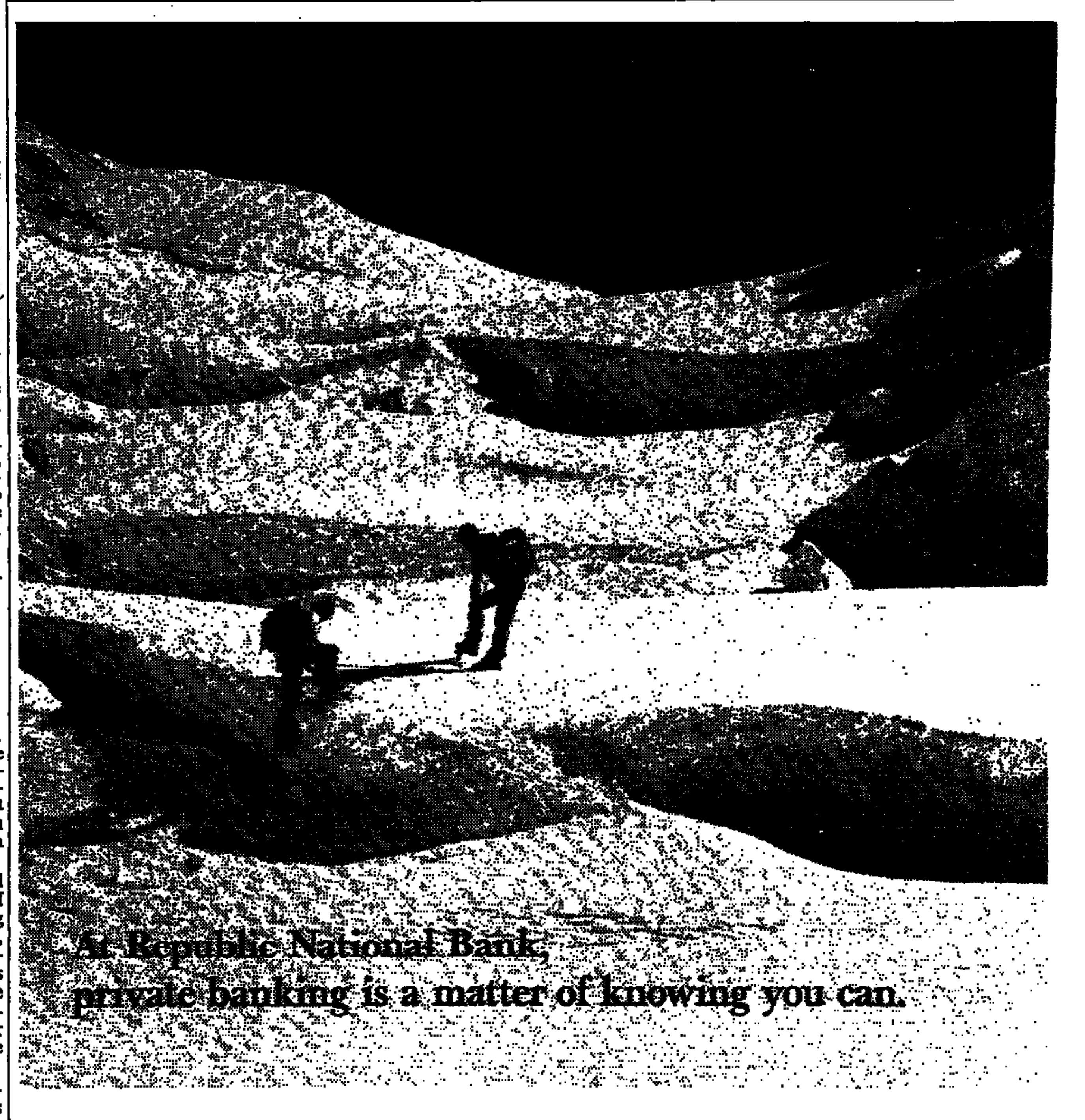
GOLD

Jan. 29

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	376.95	377.25	+ 2.80
Luxembourg	377.45	—	+ 2.90
Paris (12.5 kilo)	379.53	380.26	+ 3.85
Zurich	376.75	377.05	+ 2.10
London	377.60	376.80	+ 2.30
New York	—	376.00	— 0.75

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.

Source: Reuters.



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MARKET DIARY

Cyclical Issues Lead Wall Street Rally

United Press International

NEW YORK — Stocks closed higher in moderate trading Tuesday after the Dow industrials staged a late advance, especially in issues that are sensitive to the ups and downs of the U.S. economy.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which lost 4.95 points Monday, added 8.16 to 2,662.62.

Among broader market gauges, the New York Stock Exchange composite index lost 0.10 to 183.37 and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index slid 0.19 to 335.84.

Advances led declines by less than a 4-3 margin. Volume was 155.74 million shares, up from 141.27 million Monday.

Stocks opened lower and drifted with slight losses, ignoring news that December durable-goods orders, which had been expected to rise 1.1 percent, gained 4.4 percent.

Prices were little changed at midday, but the Dow advanced in late trading thanks to gains in some cyclical stocks.

"There was just no real selling pressure," said Sidney Dorr, vice president of institutional trading at Charles Schwab & Co. in San Francisco. "Selling attempts have been pretty feeble because if you wanted an excuse to sell in the last three months you've had them all."

Security Pacific was the most active issue in dividend-related trading, up ⅛ to 20⅝.

McDonald's followed, off 1 to 26¾. Analysts were said to have downgraded the stock after the company's fourth-quarter earnings report Monday, which showed a weak U.S. performance. Southern was third, up ⅜ to 26¾ in dividend-related trading.

N.Y. Stocks

Short-Covering Spurs Dollar in Thin Trading

Reuters

NEW YORK — The dollar closed mostly higher in quiet New York trading Tuesday, aided by short-covering and news of at least one Iraqi raid into Saudi Arabia.

The U.S. currency ended at 1.4960 Deutsche marks, up from the New York opening of 1.4848 and up from Monday's close of 1.4880. It also closed at 132.15 yen, up from the opening of 131.15 and up from Monday's close of 131.72.

A senior U.S. military official said a dozen Iraqi soldiers slipped across the Saudi border Monday night and wounded three Saudis in an ambush. Iraq reported three attacks on Saudi Arabia.

"If Iraq continues these attacks, the U.S. will have to react," starting a ground war, said Marc Cohen, vice president of Fuji Bank in New York. "Apparently we are embarking on the next step of the Gulf crisis."

However, Mr. Cohen and other traders said they do not foresee the dollar surging higher. "It will probably test higher in Asia and then fall," said Brian Arabia, a corporate dealer for Westpac Bank.

Traders said the dollar was already firming on short-covering by speculators before the Middle East news hit.

Although the dollar has been supported by stronger-than-expected U.S. economic statistics in recent days, the economy remains weak and that continues to weigh on the dollar, economists said.

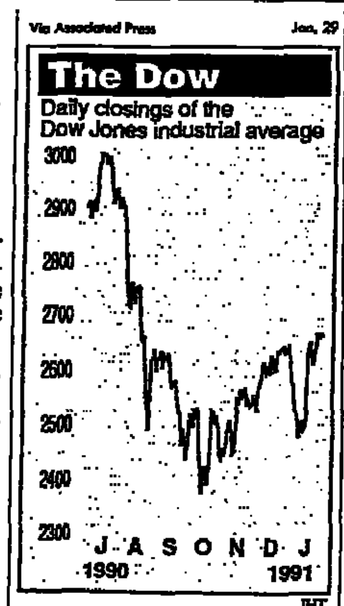
The dollar also rose to 1.2677 Swiss francs, from 1.2634 Monday, and to 5.0770 French francs, from 5.0545. The British pound fell to $1.9595, from $1.9650.

Earlier, in London, the dollar ended slightly lower as dealers remained unwilling to take major risks while the Gulf war continues.

The U.S. unit finished at 1.4855 DM, down from 1.4888 Monday, and at 131.405 yen, down from 132.215.

Foreign Exchange

Via Associated Press Jan. 29



NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
SecPac	55504	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
McDonl	34047	27⅛	26⅛	26¾	—1
SouthCo	29965	26¾	26⅛	26¾	+ ⅜
IBM	19485	125⅝	123	124¾	+ ¾
Texaco	17404	58⅛	57½	58⅛	+ ⅛
Boeing s	16593	47⅜	47	47⅛	+ ⅛
ProctG	16142	77⅝	76	76¾	— ¾
GenEl	15687	61⅛	60⅝	60⅞	
PhilMr	14880	54⅝	54⅛	54⅝	— ⅛
PepsiC s	13525	27⅛	25⅞	27⅛	+ ⅛
Comdre	13321	15⅛	13⅞	14⅞	+1⅛
BrMySq	13249	68⅛	67⅝	68⅛	— ⅛
Compq s	13056	64⅝	61	63¾	+ ¾
TECO	12966	32	31⅞	32	
AmExp	11286	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Fruitl	6532	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
Amdhl	4771	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+1
Elan	3738	26½	24⅞	25⅛	—1
viCntAr	3142	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
BAT In	3120	11⅞	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
WDigitl	2780	5½	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
OMI	2305	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
BergBr	2239	30⅛	29⅛	30	+1⅛
APrac s	2023	12	8⅛	8⅛	—3⅛
Diasonc	1820	3½	3⅛	3⅞	
DowC rt	1799	5⅝	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
SierHS	1768	17½	16⅛	16⅛	+1
A-Ibm sc	1757	2⅝	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
NY Tim	1551	22⅛	21⅞	22	— ⅛
MatSci	1506	10⅛	10	10⅛	—2½

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	826	942
Declined	686	607
Unchanged	482	451
Total Issues	1994	2000
New Highs	48	49
New Lows	15	11

Amex Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	329	328
Declined	201	199
Unchanged	233	209
Total Issues	763	736
New Highs	18	23
New Lows	5	7

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1,077	1,022
Declined	733	769
Unchanged	2,338	2,367
Total Issues	4,148	4,158

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2648.51	2677.23	2627.23	2662.62	+ 8.16
Trans	1030.85	1039.84	1017.98	1029.62	— 3.08
Util	205.67	206.61	204.41	205.86	— 0.31
Comp	953.16	961.91	944.55	955.70	+ 0.52

Standard & Poor's Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	396.76	394.63	396.59	— 0.14
Transp.	255.66	253.26	254.54	— 0.12
Utilities	137.87	137.03	137.46	— 0.41
Finance	24.33	24.16	24.32	+ 0.02
SP 500	336.03	334.26	335.84	— 0.19
SP 100	317.41	315.56	317.40	+ 0.22

NYSE Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	183.37	182.81	183.37	— 0.10
Industrials	228.53	227.78	228.53	— 0.13
Transp.	154.67	153.81	154.22	+ 0.02
Utilities	88.36	88.19	88.34	— 0.17
Finance	126.05	125.49	126.05	+ 0.17

NASDAQ Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	400.69	395.65	400.61	+ 3.81
Industrials	441.63	436.12	441.63	+ 4.21
Finance	368.49	364.45	368.49	+ 3.75
Insurance	469.87	463.42	468.56	+ 2.76
Utilities	518.94	507.72	518.03	+ 6.77
Banks	262.42	259.28	261.13	— 0.67
Transp.	450.23	440.30	448.52	+ 2.43

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
310.64	309.32	310.57	+ 0.73

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
20 Bonds	92.72	+ 0.25
10 Utilities	94.79	+ 0.31
10 Industrials	90.65	+ 0.19

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	155,740,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	170,910,520
Amex 4 p.m. volume	11,360,000
Amex prev. cons. close	12,940,000
NASDAQ 4 p.m. volume	152,062,400
NASDAQ prev. 4 p.m. volume	128,593,380
NYSE volume up	73,601,570
NYSE volume down	57,763,040
Amex volume up	5,955,790
Amex volume down	3,195,160
NASDAQ volume up	87,486,337
NASDAQ volume down	40,974,982

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

	Buy	Sales	Short*
Jan. 28	489,576	541,445	23,676
Jan. 25	500,718	631,312	47,164
Jan. 24	625,713	606,961	10,313
Jan. 23	563,965	515,771	6,188
Jan. 22	558,021	561,263	3,625

*Included in the sales figures.

S&P 100 Index Options

Jan. 29

Strike Price	Calls-Last Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Puts-Last Feb	Mar	Apr	May
265	—	—	—	—	n.r.	⅛	—	—
270	47	—	—	—	⅛	1⅛	—	—
275	—	—	—	—	⅛	1⅛	—	—
280	—	38	41⅝	—	⅛	1⅝	3⅛	—
285	32	34	—	—	⅛	2⅛	3⅛	—
290	28⅛	29⅝	—	—	⅛	2⅛	4½	—
295	22⅝	24⅝	—	—	⅛	3⅛	5⅛	—
300	18½	20½	—	—	1	3⅞	6⅛	8½
305	14	17	—	—	2⅛	5	8	—
310	10	13⅝	17	18⅛	3⅛	6⅝	9⅞	11⅝
315	6½	10⅝	13½	—	4⅝	8½	11¼	—
320	3⅞	7½	10⅝	—	7⅛	10⅜	13	—
325	1⅞	5⅛	7⅝	—	10⅛	14⅛	16	—
330	⅞	3⅛	5⅛	—	14⅛	17⅛	17⅝	—
335	⅜	1⅞	4	—	20⅝	20⅝	22	—

Calls: total vol. 39,469 ; total open int. 300,853
Puts: total vol. 79,611; total open int. 371,416

	Dec 92	Dec 93	Dec 92	Dec 93
27½	6⅝	—	1⅜	—
30	5	—	2⅛	—
32½	3⅝	—	2⅞	—

Calls: total vol. 6; total open int. 4,738
Puts: total vol. 511; total open int. 28,151
Source: CBOE.

Currency Options

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE Jan. 29

Option & Underlying	Strike Price	Calls-Last Feb	Mar	Jun	Puts-Last Feb	Mar	Jun
31,250 British Pounds-cents per unit.							
Pound	185	r	r	r	r	r	2.15
195.83	187½	9.80	r	r	0.10	0.52	r
195.83	192½	r	r	r	0.77	1.68	r
195.83	195	1.90	3.35	4.25	1.55	2.65	7.10
195.83	197½	1.00	1.90	r	2.78	4.54	r
195.83	200	0.45	r	r	r	r	r
195.83	202½	r	0.68	r	r	r	r
195.83	205	r	0.36	1.50	r	r	r
50,000 Canadian Dollars-cents per unit.							
Dollr	83	r	r	r	r	r	0.37
86.19	83½	r	r	r	r	r	0.52
86.19	84½	r	r	r	r	r	0.86
86.19	85	r	r	r	r	r	1.04
86.19	85½	r	r	r	r	0.57	r
62,500 German Marks-cents per unit.							
Mark	61	r	r	r	r	r	0.27
66.84	62½	r	r	s	0.01	r	r
66.84	63	r	r	r	r	0.05	r
66.84	64	r	r	r	r	r	0.80
66.84	65	r	2.20	r	0.11	r	r
66.84	65½	r	r	s	0.11	0.55	r
66.84	66	1.25	1.38	r	0.32	0.58	r
66.84	67	0.65	1.04	r	0.67	0.88	r
66.84	68	0.18	0.63	r	1.18	r	r
66.84	68½	0.15	r	s	r	r	
66.84	69½	0.05	r	r	r	r	
6.25 mil Yen-100ths of a cent per unit.							
Yen	68	r	r	r	r	0.02	r
75.65	70	r	r	r	r	0.06	r
75.65	71	r	r	r	r	0.10	r
75.65	72½	r	r	s	0.06	r	
75.65	73	r	r	r	r	0.33	r
75.65	74	r	r	r	0.24	0.70	r
75.65	74½	r	r	s	r	0.88	
75.65	75	1.46	1.58	r	0.41	1.05	1.76
75.65	76	0.75	1.20	1.90	0.80	1.17	2.43
75.65	76½	0.48	r	s	r	r	
75.65	77	0.38	0.90	r	r	r	r
75.65	78	0.27	0.75	r	r	2.41	r
75.65	80	r	0.25	r	r	r	r
75.65	82	r	r	0.43	r	r	
62,500 Swiss Francs-cents per unit.							
Franc	78	r	r	r	0.34	0.63	r
	78½	r	r	s	0.37	r	s
	79	r	1.41	r	0.78	1.02	r
	80	0.34	0.70	r	r	r	r
	80½	0.28	r	s	r	r	s
	82	r	0.34	r	r	r	r

Total call vol. 11,870; Call open int. 268,988
Total put vol. 14,461; Put open int. 378,585
r—Not traded. s—No option offered.
Last is premium (purchase price).

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
USUAL				
Amdahl Corp	Q	.02½	2-18	2-4
Armstrong World	Q	.29	3-1	2-8
Comair Holdings	Q	.10	2-20	2-7
Hasbro Inc	Q	.05	2-19	2-5
Mid-America Bncp	Q	.15	3-8	2-21
NewEngl BizSvc	Q	.20	2-22	2-8
North Side Svgs Bk	Q	.10	3-8	2-22
Peerless Mfg	Q	.12½	2-28	2-14
Regal-Beloit Corp	Q	.13	4-12	3-29
Sonat Inc	Q	.50	3-14	2-28
Stone Container	Q	.18	3-13	2-22
UNSL Finl Corp	Q	.15	3-1	2-11
Webster Finl Corp	Q	.13	2-15	2-7
AmerTr Mobil	Q	.71¼	3-00	2-4

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual
Source: UPI.

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	0.67	0.674
Coffee, lb	0.83	0.83
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.176	1.152
Iron FOB, ton	213.00	213.00
Lead, lb	0.33	0.33
Silver, troy oz	3.83	3.79
Steel (billets), ton	473.00	473.00
Steel (scrap), ton	105.17	105.17
Tin, lb	3.6557	3.654
Zinc, lb	0.5921	0.5921

European Futures

	Close		High	Low	Prev. Close	
SUGAR (FOX) U.S. Dollars per metric ton-lots of 50 tons						
Mar	192.60	192.80	194.40	192.40	194.20	194.40
May	194.60	195.40	196.40	194.60	196.20	196.80
Aug	200.00	200.80	201.60	200.00	201.20	202.40
Oct	197.60	200.20	201.20	197.80	200.80	202.20
Dec	200.00	201.40	207.00	200.20	201.20	203.60
Mar	198.20	199.20	200.80	198.00	201.40	202.60
May	200.00	201.00	202.20	202.00	203.40	205.80
Est. Sales 1,906.						
COCOA (FOX) Sterling per metric ton-lots of 10 tons						
Mar	631	633	626	630	631	633
May	663	665	668	664	664	666
Jul	691	693	698	692	693	695
Sep	721	722	727	721	723	724
Dec	751	752	758	751	754	755
Mar	778	779	784	778	780	782
May	800	802	805	800	800	805
Est. Sales 3,093.						
COFFEE (FOX) Sterling per metric ton-lots of 5 tons						
Jan	516	517	520	512	525	527
Mar	523	524	528	517	526	527
May	529	531	535	525	531	532
Jul	544	545	548	540	544	546
Sep	564	565	565	556	559	560
Nov	574	576	571	571	570	574
Jan	587	589	587	586	582	588
Est. Sales 4,620.						

	High	Low	Close		Ch'ge
WHITE SUGAR (Matif) Dollars per metric ton-lots of 50 tons					
Mar	292.50	290.00	291.50	292.00	— 3.10
May	291.20	289.00	289.30	289.50	— 3.50
Aug	298.00	295.60	295.00	297.00	— 3.80
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	270.00	272.00	— 5.00
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	264.00	267.00	— 5.50
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	268.50	271.80	— 5.30

Est. sales 1,546. Prev. sales 702. Open interest 12,232.

	High	Low	Last	Settle	Ch'ge
GASOIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per metric ton-lots of 100 tons					
Feb	218.50	209.50	218.50	218.25	+ 2.75
Mar	196.25	190.00	195.00	195.25	+ 0.75
Apr	180.50	176.00	177.25	178.25	+ 0.25
May	175.50	170.00	174.00	174.00	+ 2.00
Jun	173.50	170.00	173.50	173.50	+ 1.25
Jul	174.00	170.00	174.00	173.50	+ 2.50
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	173.75	+ 3.75
Sep	173.50	173.50	173.50	175.25	+ 2.25
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	175.00	+ 2.25
Est. Sales N.A.. Prev. sales 8,410. Open interest 51,750					
BRENT CRUDE OIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per barrel-lots of 1,000 barrels					
Mar	20.50	19.47	20.50	20.47	+ 0.60
Apr	19.88	19.02	19.88	19.81	+ 0.49
May	19.30	18.75	19.30	19.30	+ 0.42
Jun	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	18.75	+ 0.45
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	18.75	+ 0.45
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	18.75	+ 0.45

Est. Sales 14,500. Prev. sales 19,208. Open interest 66,742
Sources: Matif, Int'l Petroleum Exchange, Reuters.

London Metals

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
ALUMINUM (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1476.00	1477.00	1485.00	1487.00
Forward	1509.00	1510.00	1518.00	1519.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1191.00	1193.00	1185.00	1187.00
Forward	1212.50	1213.00	1207.00	1208.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	303.00	304.00	301.00	302.00
Forward	317.00	317.25	317.00	317.50
NICKEL Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	8480.00	8485.00	8550.00	8570.00
Forward	8460.00	8470.00	8525.00	8550.00
TIN Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	5560.00	5570.00	5570.00	5580.00
Forward	5675.00	5680.00	5685.00	5690.00
ZINC (Special High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1132.00	1134.00	1162.00	1164.00
Forward	1134.00	1135.00	1159.00	1160.00

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U.S./AT THE CLOSE

Analysts Warn That FDIC May Run Dry Within Year

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. bank deposit insurance fund will run out of money "within a year or so" and require a loan of taxpayer money, congressional budget analysts warned Tuesday.

Congress should quickly lift the $5 billion limit on how much the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. can borrow from the Treasury, Robert D. Reischauer, director of the Congressional Budget Office, told the Senate Banking Committee. Without a loan from the Treasury, the FDIC's fund will not have enough money to handle bank failures much beyond the end of the 1991 fiscal year on Sept. 30, he said.

The Congressional Budget Office is projecting that the balance in the fund, which protects $2.2 trillion in bank deposits, "would almost disappear" by the end of fiscal year 1991, which falls Sept. 30.

TWA Route Sale Crucial to Survival

ST. LOUIS (UPI) — Trans World Airlines Inc.'s survival as a viable airline may hinge on its ability to sell six routes linking U.S. cities with London to American Airlines for $445 million, the airline told federal officials.

In a Department of Transportation filing, the airline told federal officials that the sale of those routes is "essential if TWA is to avoid Pan Am's fate." Pan Am Corp. filed for protection from creditors under Chapter 11 of the bankruptcy laws earlier this month.

"Unless TWA can obtain a substantial influx of cash from the sale of its London routes, it's continued existence as a viable carrier will be seriously threatened," the airline said.

Unisys Reports an $88 Million Loss

BLUE BELL, Pennsylvania (AP) — Unisys Corp. reported Tuesday losses for the fourth quarter and for all of 1990, and the troubled computer maker said it expected to post a loss this quarter as well.

Unisys had a loss of $88.5 million, or 74 cents a share, after paying preferred stock dividends, in the three months ended Dec. 31. That compares with a profit of $34 million, or 5 cents a share, in the same quarter of 1989. Fourth-quarter revenue totaled $2.93 billion, down slightly from $2.97 billion a year earlier.

USX Earnings Rose 9% in Quarter

PITTSBURGH (UPI) — USX Corp. said Tuesday that its fourth-quarter earnings rose 9 percent to $267 million, or $1.03 a share, compared with $244 million, or 91 cents a share, in the year-earlier period. Sales of $6.2 billion were 27 percent over $4.9 billion in the 1989 period.

For the year, the largest U.S. steelmaker earned $818 million, or $3.14 a share, off 15 percent from $965 million, or $3.53 a share, in 1989. Sales of $20.7 billion in 1990 were up 11 percent from $18.7 billion in 1989.

Control Data Blames Charge for Loss

MINNEAPOLIS (Reuters) — Control Data Corp. said Tuesday that it had a loss of $23.8 million in the fourth quarter, compared with a loss of $196.4 million in the year-earlier period. The company blamed charges taken during the quarter for the loss.

For the full year, Control Data posted a profit of $2.7 million, compared with a loss of $680.4 million the year earlier.

Borden's Earnings Increase 2.4%

NEW YORK (AP) — Borden Inc. said Tuesday that earnings rose 2.4 percent in the fourth quarter of 1990, reflecting the impact of the recession.

For the quarter ended Dec. 31, the consumer- and industrial-products company earned $102.3 million, or 69 cents per share, up from $99.9 million, or 67 cents per share, for the same period in 1989. Sales of $1.89 billion for the 1990 quarter were 3.7 percent below $1.97 billion a year earlier, largely due to the divestment of Borden's butter business.

Oil Prices Rise on Worries That Iran May Enter the War

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Uncertainty about why many Iraqi war planes have flown to Iran resulted in slightly higher oil prices on Tuesday, oil traders said.

The fear that Tehran might be sucked into the Gulf war was in some traders' minds as they bid prices around 50 cents higher than Monday's closing levels.

The North Sea Brent price for March delivery, used as a marker for internationally traded crude oil, closed at $20.40 a barrel on London's futures market, up 53 cents.

In New York, light sweet crude for March delivery ended at $21.85 a barrel, up 89 cents.

"I view the Iran situation as very dangerous," said one New York-based trader.

Others attributed the price movement to expectations that American Petroleum Institute data that were to be released after the market closed Tuesday would show a larger fall in stocks last week than had been anticipated.

There was also some market speculation that two giant oil slicks drifting south toward Saudi Arabia might disrupt operations at coastal oil facilities that depend on seawater for cooling and cleansing in refinery processes. But Saudi oil industry sources said the slicks would have little effect on exports.

Meanwhile, oil officials in the Soviet Union are warning that if the sharp decline in Soviet output continues, it could force the country to start importing petroleum.

A shortage of spare parts for shoddy equipment has reduced oil production from 589 million tons in 1989 to 552 million tons in 1990, Evgeny Kochenev, chief engineer of the Ministry of Oil and Gas, said Tuesday.

In Houston on Tuesday, Soviet officials outlined plans to accept sealed bids form international oil companies for oil and natural gas leases. *(Reuters, AP, UPI)*

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse Jan. 29

	Close	Prev.
Amsterdam		
ABN Amro Hld	33.80	33.80
ACF Holding	31.80	31.80
Aegon	117	115.80
Ahold	62.40	63.10
Akzo	79.60	78.80
AMEV	49.80	50.50
A'Dam Rubber	3.50	3.60
Bols	179.70	181
Buhrmann Tett	49.20	49.70
Center Parcs	22	21.50
CSM	81.40	81.20
DAF	17.70	17.90
DSM	95.20	96.50
Elsevier	73	72.80
Fokker	27.70	27.70
Gist-Brocades	27.90	28.20
Heineken	122.50	123.20
Hoogovens	42.70	43.20
Hunter Douglas	56.50	55.40
IHC Caland	45.70	45.50
Inter Mueller	72.50	72.30
KLM	19.40	19.90
KNP	38.90	39
Nat Neder	56.53	59.50
Nedlloyd	39.30	39.90
NMB Postbank	44	45.30
Oce Grinten	41.70	42
Pakhoed	168.50	168.50
Philips	22.50	22.40
Robeco	87.20	86.90
Rodamco	56	54.70
Rolinco	80.40	80.60
Rorento	61.30	61.20
Royal Dutch	125.70	125.70
Unilever	145.10	144.60
Van Ommeren	39.60	39.90
VMF Stork	43.40	43.40
VNU	79.50	79.40
Wessanen	65.10	65.80
Wolters Kluwer	47.10	47.10
CBS Gen'l trend index : 79.70		
Previous : 80.30		
Brussels		
[illegible]	5970	5950
[illegible]	3940	3040
[illegible]	940	994
Bekaert	6650	6730
Cockerill	N.A.	—
Cobepa	4670	4610
Delhaize	5880	5870
EBES	N.A.	—
GB Inno BM	4110	4110
GBL	N.Q.	—
Gevaert	6200	6150
Hoboken	N.A.	—
Intercom	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kredietbank	7350	7390
Petrofina	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royale Belge	3615	3650
Soc Gen Banque	4145	4195
Soc Gen Belgique	1925	1965
Sofina	[illegible]	[illegible]
Solvay	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tractebel	[illegible]	[illegible]
UCB	16500	16400
Unerg Ps	N.A.	—
Current Stock index : 4814.80		
Previous : 4826.36		
Frankfurt		
AEG	190.50	190.50
Allianz Hold	2100	2110
Altana	476	473
Asko	785	780
BASF	207.20	208.10
Bayer	227.90	228
Bay. Hypo bank	304	303
Bay. Vereinsbk	322	327
BBC	N.Q.	785
BHF Bank	346	346
BMW	385	381
Commerzbank	235	233
Continental	225	224.50
Daimler Benz	536.50	538.50
Degussa	298.50	302.50
Dt Babcock	147	142.80
Deutsche Bank	593.40	592.50
Douglas	726	729.50
Dresdner Bank	332	332
Feldmuehle	450	450
Harpener	475	475
Henkel	444	440
Hochtief	1160	1125
Hoechst	212.10	213.10
Hoesch	185	186
Holzmann	1098	1092
Horten	172	173
IWKA	265.50	262
Kali Salz	127	127
Karstadt	557	566
Kaufhof	419	430
KHD	157	156
Kloeckner Werke	108	107
Krupp Stahl	125	128
Linde	740.50	745.50
Lufthansa	102	100
MAN	331	331
Mannesmann	263.80	267.20
Metallgesell	396	402
Muench Rueck	2110	2110
Nixdorf	284	283.50
PKI	507	512
Porsche	700	700
Preussag	323.60	326.50
PWA	186.50	182
RWE	356.50	355.50
Rheinmetall	291	282
Schering	686	683.50
SEL	305	299
Siemens	582	581
Thyssen	183	182.80
Varta	292	292
Veba	304.40	302.50
VEW	194.50	194.60
Viag	324.20	324.30
Volkswagen	322.50	333.80
Wella	676	673
DAX Index : 1280.26		
Previous : 1282.68		
FAZ Index : 504.53		
Previous : 506.54		
Helsinki		
Amer A	41	41
Enso-Gutzeit	16	18
K.O.P.	28.50	23
Kymmene	52.20	51
Nokia	52	52
Pohjola	88	88
Stockmann	98.20	100
United Papers	N.A.	—
Wartsila	N.Q.	—
Unitas index : 353.70		
Previous : 351.30		
Hong Kong		
Bk East Asia	16.20	16.10
Cathay Pacific	7.40	7.40
Cavendish Int'l	3.65	3.65
Cheung Kong	13.80	13.90
China Light Pwr	16.30	16.30
Dairy Farm Int'l	10.60	10.50
Hang Lung Dev	5.65	5.75
Hang Seng Bank	25	25.40
Henderson Land	8.75	8.70
HK Air Eng.	15.90	16
HK China Gas	10.70	10.80
HK Electric	10.30	10.20
HK Land	7.55	7.50
HK Realty Trust	4.43	4.43
HK Shang Bank	4.80	4.90
HK Shang Htls	3.95	3.95
HK Telecomm	6.50	6.45
HK Ferry	4	3.98
Hutch Whampoa	13	13.10
Hysan Dev	1.19	1.17
Jardine Math.	28.20	28.30
Jardine Str Hld	15	15.10
Kowloon Motor	5.80	5.85
Mandarin Orient	4.30	4.28
Miramar Hotel	5.10	5
New World Dev	8.10	8.18
SHK Props	16.20	16
Stelux	2.65	2.65
Swire Pac A	16.40	16.70
Tai Cheung Prps	3.60	3.65
TVE	0.96	0.97
Wharf Hold	8.35	8.35
Wing On Co	7.45	7.45
Winsor Ind.	7.05	7.15
World Int'l	4.48	4.60
Hang Seng Index : 3192.90		
Previous : 3198.27		
Johannesburg		
AECI	13.75	13.75
Altech	80	80
Anglo Amer	84.50	85
Barlows	35	34.75
Blyvoor	10.15	10.15
Buffels	40	40
GFSA	58.50	59
Harmony	24.25	24.25
Highveld Steel	13.25	13.10
Kloof	25.25	24.50
Nedbank Grp	10.05	10.10
Rusplat	51.75	52.25
SA Brews	38.50	38.25
St Helena	27	27
Sasol	12.75	12.35
Welkom	16.75	16.75
Western Deep	90	91
Composite Stock Index : 2533		
Previous : 2537		
London		
Allied Lyons	4.76	4.69
Anglo Am Gld	20.44	21
AA Corp	12.81	12.75
Asda-MFI Gp	1.20	1.27
Ass Brit Foods	4.73	4.70
Barclays	3.44	3.59
Bass	9.28	9.33
B.A.T.	5.95	5.82
Blue Circle	2.14	2.14
BOC Group	5.18	5.17
Boots	3.15	3.15
Bowater	4.53	4.53
BAe	5.45	5.50
BAA	3.45	3.37
Brit Airways	1.30	1.31
British Gas	2.31	2.29
BP	2.99	2.97
British Steel	1.18	1.20
Brit Telecom	2.84	2.81
BTR	3.30	3.30
Burmah Oil	5	5.02
Cable Wire	4.63	4.70
Cadbury Sch	3.29	3.31
Charter Cons	3.98	3.98
Comm Union	4.53	4.59
Cookson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Courtaulds	3.28	3.22
Dalgety	3.47	3.45
De Beers	9.53	9.52
Dixons	1.42	1.43
Driefontein	5.19	5.07
Eurotunnel	4.23	4.31
Fisons	3.57	3.56
Gen Acc F	4.74	4.83
GEC	1.83	1.81
GKN	3.17	3.11
Glaxo	8.69	8.70
Grand Met	6.37	6.32
GT Univ Stores	14.25	14.25
GRE	1.86	1.90
Guinness	7.40	7.28
Hanson Tr	1.95	1.92
Hawker Sidd	4.40	4.48
ICI	8.97	8.95
Kingfisher	3.63	3.68
Land Sec	5.36	5.35
Legal Gen Grp	3.70	3.69
Lloyds Bank	2.93	3.04
Lonrho	1.90	1.92
Lucas Ind	1.33	1.31
Marks Sp	2.20	2.20
Maxwell	1.39	1.38
MB Group	1.60	1.59
Midland Bk	1.58	1.60
NatWest	2.80	2.85
Pearson Grp	6.33	6.28
P&O	4.86	4.88
Pilkington	1.77	1.84
Prudential	2.02	2.04
Racal Elec	1.79	1.80
Randfontein	1.77	N.Q.
Rank Org	5.49	5.69
Reed Int'l	3.46	3.48
Reuters	7.24	7.46
Rolls Royce	1.46	1.48
Royal Dutch	N.Q.	—
RTZ	4.39	4.39
Saatchi	0.21	0.21
Sainsbury	3.18	3.30
Sears Holds	0.84	0.86
Shell	4.31	4.28
Siebe	6.33	6.35
STC	3.15	3.15
Std Chart Bk	2.08	2.08
Storehouse	1.09	1.03
Sun Alliance	3.33	3.33
Tate and Lyle	2.93	2.96
Tesco	2.31	2.48
Thorn EMI	6.32	6.34
T.I. Group	3.73	3.74
Trafalgar Hse	1.95	1.96
THF	2.19	2.16
Ultramar	3.01	3
Unilever	6.73	6.76
Utd Biscuits	3.39	3.38
Vickers	1.98	1.89
War Loan 3½	34.84	34.94
Wellcome	4.51	4.45
Woolworth	N.Q.	—
F.T. 30 Index : 1455.80		
Previous : 1460.10		
F.T.S.E. 100 Index : 2113.80		
Previous : 2118.00		
Madrid		
Bco. Bilbao/Viz.	2370	2390
Banco Central	4300	4350
Bco. Santander	4595	4635
Banesto	3160	3220
CEPSA	1490	1485
Dragados	2390	2345
Iberduero	680	674
Telefonica	879	873
S.E. General Index : 227.45		
Previous : 227.38		
Milan		
Banca Comm	3825	3910
Bastogi	259	262
Ciga hotels	2130	2140
CIR	2055	2050
Cred Ital	2290	2280
Enimont	1405	1420
Eridania	6569	6575
Ferruzzi Fin.	1945	1951
Ferruzzi Agr.	64.90	64
Fiat SPA	4625	4700
Generali	29300	29500
IFI	11780	11850
Italcem	17820	17770
Italgas	2397	2420
Italmobiliare	98200	98650
Mediobanca	13050	13050
Montedison	N.A.	—
Olivetti	2830	2860
Pirelli	1475	1510
RAS	15720	16000
Rinascente	4970	5010
Saipem	1110	1205
SIP	1175	1180
SME	2625	2660
Snia	1254	1272
Standa	27950	27680
Stet	1810	1790
Toro Assi Risp	18400	18450
MIB current index : 944.00		
Previous : 947.00		
Montreal		
Alcan Aluminum	23⅛	24
Bank Montreal	31⅛	31⅞
Bell Canada	39⅞	40⅛
Bombardier A	N.Q.	—
Bombardier B	15⅛	15¼
Cambior	10⅛	N.Q.
Cascades	3.85	3.80
Dominion Text A	5⅝	5⅝
Donohue	11¼	N.Q.
MacMillan Bl	16⅛	16¼
Memotec	7⅛	7½
Nat'l Bk Canada	8⅛	8⅛
Noverco	N.Q.	—
Power Corp.	14¼	14⅛
Provigo	10½	10½
Quebec Tel	14⅝	14½
Quebecor A	16	15½
Quebecor B	14⅛	14⅛
Videotron	13⅛	13
Industrials index : 1262.80		
Previous : 1264.26		
Paris		
Accor	605	609
Air Liquide	645	648
Alcatel Alsthom	537	539
Avions Dassault	470	470
Bancaire (Cie)	490	488.50
BIC	503	514
Bongrain	2300	2291
Bouygues	454.50	457
BSN-GD	760	756
Carrefour	3266	3298
Cerus	109.50	110.20
Chargeurs	700	700
Club Med	389	397.50
Elf-Aquitaine	278	280
Europe 1	1020	1000
Gen. Eaux	2250	2250
Hachette	168.50	170.20
Havas	387.30	389
Imetal	233	220
Lafarge Coppee	322	322.20
Legrand	3400	3410
Oreal (L')	465.10	474.90
L.V.M.H.	3225	3240
Matra	283.10	285
Merlin Gerin	436	448
Michelin B	73.80	72.25
Moulinex	79.90	81.30
Occidentale	659	650
Paribas	442.90	444
Pernod-Ricard	959	960
Perrier	1230	1241
Peugeot	418.20	427.20
Printemps (Au)	504	509
Radiotechnique	286	290
Raff. St. Louis	1202	1217
Redoute (La)	3350	3400
Roussel Uclaf	1690	1700
Saint Gobain	358.90	360.50
Sanofi	800	797
S.E.B.	1186	1180
Skis Rossignol	644	640
Ste Generale A	380	384
Suez	287	289.80
Telemecanique	N.Q.	—
Thomson-CSF	131	134
Total	569	579
Valeo	330	330
CAC 40 Index : 1534.49		
Previous : 1543.47		
Sao Paulo		
Banco do Brasil	43.80	43.20
Bradesco	5.30	5.15
Brahma	17.80	14.20
Paranapanema	1.33	1.28
Petrobras	305	328
Vale Rio Doce	52.60	49
Varig	17	16
Bovespa index : 42515		
Previous : 40085		
Singapore		
City Dev.	3.83	3.82
DBS	9.60	9.65
Fraser Neave	7.70	7.85
Genting	N.Q.	—
Harrisons Plant	1.39	1.37
Haw Par	1.93	1.90
Hume	3.40	3.40
Inchcape	3.86	3.88
Keppel	6.35	6.20
KL Kepong	2.57	2.54
Lum Chang	0.93	0.93
Malayan Banks	4.16	3.96
OCBC	7.50	7.50
OUB	4.88	4.94
OUE	5.25	5.30
Sembawang	5.70	5.85
Shangrila	3.25	3.20
Sime Darby	2.42	2.41
SIA	10.30	10.40
S'pore Land	5.45	5.45
S'pore Press	7.45	7.70
Sing Steamship	2.47	2.42
Straits Trading	2.45	2.45
UOB	6.15	6.25
United Overseas	1.35	1.36
Straits Times ind. : 1258.50		
Previous : 1260.84		
Stockholm		
AGA	275	270
Alfa Laval	245	N.Q.
Asea	370	355
Astra A	430	421
Atlas Copco	272	289
Electrolux B	194	194
Ericsson	198	197
Esselte A	115	110
Handelsbanken	N.A.	—
Norsk Hydro	160	140
Procordia AF	145	145
Saab-Scania	200	190
Sandvik	265	250
SCA-A	120	115
S-E. Banken	99	99
Skandia F	N.A.	—
Skanska	325	310
SKF	90	87
Stora	303	300
Trelleborg B	107	108
Volvo	243	245
Affaersvaerlden : 943.27		
Previous : 903.30		
Sydney		
ANZ	3.43	3.37
BHP	10.20	10.10
Boral	3.53	3.49
Bougainville	0.79	0.79
Coles Myer	8.44	8.36
Comalco	3.84	3.80
CRA	9.76	9.70
CSR	4.93	4.92
Dunlop	5	4.95
Elders IXL	0.43	0.43
ICI Australia	3.63	3.52
Magellan	2.01	2.01
MIM	1.46	1.45
Nat Aust Bank	5.76	5.65
News Corp	5.22	5.06
N Broken Hill	1.99	1.95
Poseidon	1.30	1.25
QCT Resources	1.10	1.09
Santos	3.68	3.70
TNT	1.26	1.17
Western Mining	4.10	4.07
Westpac Banking	3.82	3.75
Woodside	2.70	2.65
All ordinaries index : 1304.10		
Previous : 1295.80		
Tokyo		
Akai Electr	548	540
Asahi Chemical	682	680
Asahi Glass	1150	1120
Bank of Tokyo	1070	1070
Bridgestone	990	995
Canon	1260	1270
Casio	950	930
C.Itoh	672	675
Dai Nippon Print	1420	1400
Daiwa House	1870	1880
Daiwa Securities	1180	1190
Fanuc	4180	4040
Fuji Bank	2660	2650
Fuji Photo	3370	3240
Fujitsu	981	987
Hitachi	1120	1130
Hitachi Cable	871	885
Honda	1170	1180
Ito Yokado	3710	3460
Japan Airlines	1060	1050
Kajima	1570	1580
Kansai Power	2980	3080
Kawasaki Steel	405	412
Kirin Brewery	1450	1450
Komatsu	900	897
Kubota	616	615
Kyocera	6030	5980
Matsu Elec Inds	1650	1640
Matsu Elec Wks	1480	1450
Mitsubishi Bk	2370	2400
Mitsubishi Kasei	540	556
Mitsubishi Elec	660	656
Mitsubishi Hev	712	720
Mitsubishi Corp	1300	1320
Mitsui and Co	728	720
Mitsukoshi	1150	1150
Mitsumi	1140	1110
NEC	1380	1380
NGK Insulators	1060	1070
Nikko Securities	895	920
Nippon Kogaku	1110	1110
Nippon Oil	881	890
Nippon Steel	455	460
Nippon Yusen	555	555
Nissan	724	726
Nomura Sec	1760	1740
NTT (SF)	8969	9044
Olympus Optical	931	940
Pioneer	4540	4470
Ricoh	693	699
Sanyo Elec	545	550
Sharp	1220	1210
Shimazu	707	710
Shinetsu Chem	1170	1160
Sony	6280	6080
Sumitomo Bk	2100	2110
Sumitomo Chem	450	450
Sumi Marine	959	957
Sumitomo Metal	443	454
Taisei Corp	915	925
Taisho Marine	990	975
Takeda Chem	1680	1670
TDK	4580	4470
Teijin	512	518
Tokio Marine	1320	1350
Tokyo Elec Pw	3850	3880
Toppan Printing	1350	1360
Toray Ind.	687	605
Toshiba	703	704
Toyota	1730	1750
Yamaichi Sec	882	895
Nikkei 225 : 23468		
Previous : 23569		
Topix index : 1717		
Previous : 1723		
Toronto		
Abitibi Price	12⅛	12½
Agnico Eagle	6⅛	6
Air Canada	8⅞	8⅞
Alberta Energy	15½	15⅝
Am Barrick Res	22⅞	22⅝
BCE	39⅞	40⅛
BCED	N.Q.	0.10
Bk Nova Scotia	13	13⅛
BC Gas	14⅛	14⅛
BC Phone	18⅞	18¾
BP Canada	16	16⅛
Bramalea	5⅞	5½
Brunswick	7½	N.Q.
CAE	4½	4.55
Campeau	0.43	0.45
CIBC	28⅛	28¼
Canadian Pacific	20	20⅛
Can Packers	11⅛	11⅛
Can Tire A	22⅛	22
Cantor	21⅛	N.Q.
Cara	N.Q.	—
CCL Ind B	N.Q.	8¼
Cineplex	2.20	2½
Cominco	21⅞	21⅞
Conwest Expl A	N.Q.	—
Corona A	3⅝	3.55
Denison Mln B	0.46	0.46
Dickenson Mln A	3.55	N.Q.
Dofasco	17⅛	17⅛
Dylex A	2.60	N.Q.
Echo Bay Mines	9⅛	9⅛
Equity Silver A	0.75	0.70
FCA Int'l	7	N.Q.
Fed Ind A	7⅛	7⅛
Fletcher Chall A	14½	14⅛
FPI	N.Q.	5⅝
GoldCorp	N.Q.	4
Gulf Cda Res	8½	8⅝
Hees Int'l	16⅛	16⅛
Hemlo Gld Mines	9⅛	9½
Hollinger	11⅛	11⅛
Horsham	8½	8⅝
Hudson Bay	4.85	5½
Imasco	27⅛	27⅛
Inco	30⅞	31
Interhome	46½	46⅛
Jannock	N.Q.	12⅛
Labatt	22⅞	21⅞
Loblaw Co	18⅛	18⅛
Mackenzie	7⅛	7⅛
Magna Intl A	2.35	2.35
Maritime	18⅛	18⅛
Mark Res	8	8
MacLean Hunt X	9⅞	10
Molson A	35⅛	34⅛
Noma Ind A	4.40	4.40
Noranda	16⅛	16⅛
Noranda Forest	7⅛	N.Q.
Norcen Energy	24	24⅛
Nova Corp	8⅝	8½
Oshawa	33⅞	34
Pagurin A	5⅞	5⅝
Placer Dome	16	16⅛
Poco Petroleum	7⅛	7½
PWA Corp	7⅛	7⅞
Quebec Sturgeon	0.45	N.Q.
Rayrock	8	8
Renaissance	13⅛	13⅞
Rogers B	7½	7⅝
Rothmans	N.Q.	—
Royal Bank Can	22⅛	22⅞
Royal TrustCo	8⅛	8⅛
Sceptre Res	3½	3½
Scott's Hosp	14⅛	14⅛
Seagram	101	101¼
Sears Can	10	9⅞
Shell Can	37½	37⅞
Sherritt Gordon	N.Q.	6
SHL Systemhse	4½	4.40
Southam	17½	17⅞
Spar Aerospace	11⅛	11⅛
Stelco A	9⅛	10
Teck B	19⅛	19⅛
Thomson News	16½	16⅝
Toronto Domn	18⅛	18⅛
Torstar B	24	24
Transalta Util	12⅛	12⅛
TransCda Pipe	16⅛	16⅛
Trilon Finl A	11⅛	11⅛
Trimac	6⅛	6⅛
Trizec A	12⅛	12⅛
Turbo Resources	N.Q.	—
Unicorp A	N.Q.	—
Woodward's Ltd	N.Q.	1.55
Zurich		
Adia Intl	815	825
Alusuisse	928	916
Leu Holdings	1090	1060
Brown Boveri	3940	3940
Ciba Geigy	2410	2420
CS Holding	1980	1990
Elektrow	2900	2910
Fischer	1255	1255
Interdiscount	2760	2780
Jacobs Suchard	8100	8100
Jelmoli	1410	1420
Landis Gyr	1000	995
Moevenpick	4230	4300
Nestle	7560	7280
Oerlikon-B	467	470
Pargesa Hld	1000	1000
Roche Holding B	3775	3775
Safra Republic	73	73
Sandoz	2000	1975
Schindler	4150	4230
Sulzer	331	329
Surveillance	770	780
Swissair	595	610
SBC	327	331
Swiss Reinsur	581	556
Swiss Volksbank	1100	1100
Union Bank	2990	3000
Winterthur	3800	3850
Zurich Ins	1970	1985
SBS Index : 324.50		
Previous : 323.20		

U.S. FUTURES

Via Associated Press Jan. 29

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Grains							
WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
3.85	2.44½	Mar	2.56¼	2.59¾	2.56¼	2.59½	+.02
3.72	2.54¼	May	2.67	2.69¾	2.66½	2.69	+.01¾
3.63	2.62	Jul	2.75½	2.78	2.75¼	2.77¼	+.01¼
3.26	2.69½	Sep	2.82½	2.84½	2.82½	2.84½	+.01¾
3.17	2.81½	Dec	2.95½	2.96½	2.94¾	2.96¼	+.00¾
3.70¼	2.89¼	Mar	3.02½	3.04	3.02	3.04	+.02
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 15,088							
Prev. Day Open Int. 48,481 up 727							
WHEAT (KCBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
		Mar	2.61	2.63½	2.60¾	2.62¼	+ .01¼
		May	2.66½	2.70	2.66½	2.69	+ .02
		Jul	2.72	2.76½	2.72	2.75	+ .02
		Sep	2.79¾	2.80	2.79¾	2.81¼	+ .02
		Dec	2.88	2.90½	2.88	2.90½	+ .02½
		Mar	2.95½	2.95½	2.95½	2.95½	+ .01½
Est.Sales 5,140 Prv.Sales 34,790 Prev.Day Open Int. Chg. +23,153							
CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
3.02½	2.27¼	Mar	2.43½	2.46	2.43¼	2.45	+.00¾
3.06½	2.35	May	2.51¾	2.54	2.51	2.53¼	+.01
3.08¼	2.41½	Jul	2.57¼	2.60	2.57¼	2.59	+.00½
2.87½	2.40¼	Sep	2.58¼	2.60¼	2.57¾	2.59¼	+.00¾
2.75	2.42½	Dec	2.59¼	2.62¼	2.59	2.61	+.01¼
2.70	2.49	Mar	2.65¾	2.69	2.67½	2.67½	+.01¼
2.71½	2.58¼	May	2.72	2.72	2.72	2.72	+.01½
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 76,814							
Prev. Day Open Int.220,474 up 10,256							
SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
7.03	5.49½	Mar	5.69½	5.70¾	5.64	5.64¼	—.06
7.11	5.61	May	5.83½	5.84½	5.78¼	5.79	—.06¼
7.18	5.76	Jul	5.97½	5.98	5.92	5.92¼	—.06½
6.95	5.82	Aug	6.00	6.01¼	5.96	5.96	—.07
6.54	5.83½	Sep	6.02	6.03	5.98	5.98	—.06¼
6.74	5.90½	Nov	6.09	6.11½	6.05¼	6.06	—.04¼
6.42½	6.02¼	Jan	6.21½	6.23	6.18	6.18	—.05¼
6.54	6.11¼	Mar	6.32¼	6.35	6.32	6.31	—.05
		May				6.40	—.04
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 38,860							
Prev. Day Open Int.186,787 up 2,496							
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons- dollars per ton							
212.00	160.40	Mar	162.50	163.40	161.70	162.00	—1.10
208.00	165.50	May	167.60	168.40	166.80	166.90	—1.00
209.00	170.80	Jul	171.60	172.20	171.10	171.40	—.70
195.50	172.50	Aug	173.50	173.50	173.30	173.40	—.30
193.50	173.00	Sep	175.00	175.50	174.00	174.00	—1.00
189.00	172.50	Oct	176.00	176.00	175.50	175.50	—.70
191.50	174.08	Dec	178.50	179.00	178.00	178.70	
190.50	177.50	Jan	179.00	179.00	178.50	178.78	—.80
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 14,497							
Prev. Day Open Int. 62,702 up 142							
SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.							
25.61	19.82	Mar	22.89	22.11	21.79	21.93	—.22
25.55	20.15	May	22.38	22.42	22.15	22.29	—.19
25.60	20.85	Jul	22.62	22.65	22.34	22.49	—.22
25.58	20.90	Aug	22.60	22.60	22.35	22.40	—.27
25.10	21.00	Sep	22.25	22.40	22.25	22.30	—.25
24.50	21.08	Oct	22.46	22.46	22.25	22.30	—.20
24.00	21.17	Dec	22.40	22.42	22.25	22.36	—.19
22.95	21.00	Jan	22.35	22.35	22.35	22.28	—.18
22.95	20.10	Mar				22.30	—.15
		May				22.30	—.15
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 13,131							
Prev. Day Open Int. 72,144 up 278							
Livestock							
CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
78.40	72.50	Feb	78.15	78.42	77.87	77.97	—.13
78.05	74.15	Apr	77.40	77.55	77.00	77.05	—.35
75.45	72.15	Jun	74.88	74.98	74.58	74.67	—.05
73.95	70.35	Aug	73.75	73.95	73.55	73.65	—.12
73.85	70.70	Oct	73.73	73.92	73.65	73.77	
74.30	71.75	Dec	74.25	74.40	74.15	74.17	—.08
74.45	72.80	Feb				73.95	+.25
Est. Sales 13,028 Prev. Sales 20,845							
Prev. Day Open Int. 74,348 up 45							
FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
90.52	79.75	Jan	90.40	90.60	90.37	90.47	—.03
87.45	80.90	Mar	87.16	87.50	86.87	87.00	—.17
85.70	81.20	Apr	85.15	85.65	85.10	85.27	+.05
84.40	80.20	May	83.75	84.45	83.75	83.92	+.17
83.90	80.20	Aug	83.85	84.35	83.80	83.90	
83.80	79.75	Sep	83.60	83.60	83.60	83.57	+.02
83.30	80.20	Oct	83.50	83.65	83.50	83.52	+.17
83.50	81.20	Nov	83.70	83.70	83.65	83.65	+.15
Est. Sales 2,067 Prev. Sales 1,958							
Prev. Day Open Int. 12,775 off 29							
HOGS (CME) 30,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
54.30	45.25	Feb	54.15	54.45	52.95	53.25	—1.02
51.80	42.40	Apr	51.48	51.52	50.75	50.85	—.70
54.10	47.70	Jun	55.40	55.55	54.90	55.07	—.48
55.25	48.30	Jul	55.37	55.37	54.80	55.07	—.59
53.50	46.90	Aug	53.25	53.35	52.82	52.90	—.35
48.20	42.90	Oct	48.00	48.10	47.80	47.80	—.20
48.50	44.50	Dec	48.00	48.00	47.80	47.85	—.18
48.25	44.50	Feb	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	—.15
Est. Sales 12,304 Prev. Sales 8,078							
Prev. Day Open Int. 24,272 up 339							
PORK BELLIES (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
73.80	48.07	Feb	49.35	49.67	47.85	48.70	—.77
73.45	49.20	Mar	49.00	49.30	47.35	48.25	—1.00
73.12	49.58	May	49.05	49.40	47.90	48.20	—.85
72.80	50.75	Jul	48.25	48.35	46.50	46.88	—1.10
70.05	51.60	Aug	46.62	46.62	46.00	45.02	—1.40
63.00	61.10	Feb	62.75	62.75	62.75	62.75	
61.00	61.00	Mar				62.80	—.45
Est. Sales 6,134 Prev. Sales 5,471							
Prev. Day Open Int. 11,480 off 45							
Food							
COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.							
116.75	82.70	Mar	82.80	83.45	82.55	83.15	+.35
122.00	85.20	May	85.35	86.00	85.10	85.73	+.30
111.50	87.80	Jul	87.90	88.55	87.60	88.40	+.40
113.50	90.25	Sep	90.20	90.85	90.00	90.70	+.45
116.00	93.00	Dec	93.10	93.70	93.10	93.40	+.45
107.50	95.50	Mar				94.85	+.55
103.00	100.00	May				97.00	+.25
Est. Sales 6,710 Prev. Sales 12,623							
Prev. Day Open Int. 44,713 up 2,896							
SUGARWORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
15.22	8.75	Mar	8.69	8.75	8.67	8.69	—.07
15.05	8.77	May	8.76	8.79	8.71	8.72	—.07
14.90	8.76	Jul	8.79	8.82	8.76	8.76	—.03
14.40	8.80	Oct	8.83	8.83	8.82	8.87	
10.14	8.82	Mar	8.93	8.97	8.93	8.94	+.01
9.77	9.23	May				8.99	—.01
Est. Sales 1,027 Prev. Sales 13,919							
Prev. Day Open Int.127,813 off 236							
COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons-$ per ton							
1581	807	Mar	1155	1168	1144	1146	—9
1572	1000	May	1194	1203	1183	1184	—9
1590	1040	Jul	1235	1241	1222	1223	—9
1515	1248	Sep	1278	1278	1276	1255	—9
1535	1297	Dec	1310	1318	1310	1299	—9
1538	1339	Mar				1339	—9
1385	1385	May				1370	—9
Est. Sales 3,359 Prev. Sales 1,321							
Prev. Day Open Int. 41,298 up 3							
ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
190.50	101.20	Mar	120.20	121.75	119.20	121.00	+.35
190.00	101.50	May	121.75	122.40	120.25	122.25	+.15
180.00	102.50	Jul	122.20	123.00	121.25	123.25	+.50
125.50	106.00	Sep				123.75	+.50
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 1,753							
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,662 off 28							
Metals							
HI GRADE COPPER (COMEX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
126.40	94.00	Jan	106.00	106.50	105.50	105.85	+.25
120.00	97.50	Feb	106.00	106.50	105.40	105.85	+.05
122.40	92.30	Mar	105.90	106.30	104.90	105.35	—.15
117.90	99.85	Apr	105.10	105.30	104.50	104.85	—.15
117.80	97.00	May	105.00	105.50	104.20	104.45	—.15
115.00	102.30	Jun	105.00	105.00	104.30	104.10	—.30
113.50	96.50	Jul	104.30	104.70	103.75	103.65	—.25
107.50	102.00	Aug				103.50	—.25
110.50	95.50	Sep	104.10	104.10	104.10	103.05	—.25
106.80	101.50	Oct				102.80	—.25
105.00	101.00	Nov				102.50	—.25
108.50	94.50	Dec	103.00	103.20	102.00	102.20	—.25
104.50	99.85	Jan				101.85	—.25
106.80	96.00	Mar				101.25	—.25
106.20	100.80	May	100.80	100.80	100.80	100.65	—.25
103.00	102.00	Jul				100.35	—.25
103.00	102.00	Sep				100.15	—.25
Est. Sales 6,200 Prev. Sales 4,375							
Prev. Day Open Int. 36,180 up 344							
SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.							
480.0	375.1	Jan	382.5	382.5	382.5	384.3	+2.6
399.0	397.5	Feb				384.7	+2.5
665.0	376.8	Mar	385.5	387.0	383.5	386.7	+2.5
647.0	381.0	May	390.0	392.0	389.0	391.8	+2.5
667.5	386.5	Jul	395.5	397.0	393.5	396.8	+2.5
654.0	391.0	Sep	402.0	402.0	402.0	402.2	+2.5
623.5	398.0	Dec	408.0	409.5	407.0	409.6	+2.6
596.0	404.0	Jan				411.4	+2.6
613.0	409.0	Mar	415.5	418.0	414.0	417.2	+2.6
580.0	426.5	May				422.6	+2.7
557.0	420.0	Jul				427.9	+2.8
482.5	427.5	Sep				433.7	+3.0
Est. Sales 9,800 Prev. Sales 6,587							
Prev. Day Open Int. 92,174 off 147							
PLATINUM (NYME) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
554.50	382.50	Apr	388.00	389.00	385.50	387.20	+3.70
528.50	388.00	Jul	390.50	393.00	389.80	391.00	+3.80
513.00	391.00	Oct	394.00	395.50	393.50	394.60	+3.90
451.50	400.80	Jan	398.50	400.00	398.50	397.10	+3.90
438.50	438.50	Apr				405.10	+3.90
Est. Sales 234 Prev. Sales 4,064							
Prev. Day Open Int. 14,748 up 1,036							
PALLADIUM (NYME) 100 troy oz- dollars per oz							
142.00	80.55	Mar	87.25	87.50	87.10	87.10	—.15
125.95	82.60	Jun	88.00	88.00	87.25	87.35	—.15
119.40	84.00	Sep	88.25	88.25	88.25	87.65	—.15
114.50	85.70	Dec	89.50	89.50	89.50	88.40	—.15
135.75	135.75	Mar				89.35	—.15
Est. Sales 66 Prev. Sales 4,877							
Prev. Day Open Int. 4,749 up 3							
GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
403.20	372.80	Jan				376.10	—.40
457.50	362.00	Feb	378.10	378.20	375.50	376.40	—.70
408.50	375.00	Mar	379.50	379.50	379.50	377.70	—.70
440.00	364.20	Apr	381.00	381.70	378.60	379.50	—.70
446.30	372.00	Jun	384.20	384.70	382.20	382.50	—.60
468.00	375.00	Aug	388.00	388.00	387.00	386.10	—.50
476.00	385.00	Oct	391.20	391.50	389.30	389.70	—.40
483.00	384.00	Dec	394.50	394.50	393.00	393.30	—.40
456.50	391.50	Feb	398.30	398.30	398.30	397.00	—.30
446.00	394.00	Apr	401.00	401.00	401.00	400.50	—.20
447.00	398.50	Jun	405.50	405.50	405.50	404.10	—.20
426.50	412.50	Aug				408.10	
410.80	410.80	Oct				411.80	+.10
		Dec				415.40	+.20
Est. Sales 40,000 Prev. Sales 25,274							
Prev. Day Open Int. 93,216 off 1,347							
Financial							
US T. BILLS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.							
94.20	91.46	Mar	93.94	93.96	93.91	93.96	+.01
94.33	91.52	Jun	94.12	94.15	94.09	94.15	+.02
94.22	91.60	Sep	94.00	94.01	93.99	94.01	
93.96	92.34	Dec				93.79	
93.82	93.47	Mar				93.78	
		Jun				93.72	
Est. Sales 7,402 Prev. Sales 6,239							
Prev. Day Open Int. 53,587 up 906							
5 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
101.230	97.000	Mar	101.030	101.050	101.010	101.045	+.030
101.120	99.010	Jun	100.225	100.270	100.240	100.270	+.035
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 7,792							
Prev. Day Open Int. 73,748 off 233							
10 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
100-6	93-23	Mar	99-9	99-15	99-9	99-14	+5
99-23	93-18	Jun	98-28	99-2	98-27	99-2	+6
98-19	97	Sep				98-22	+7
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 14,144							
Prev. Day Open Int. 73,327 up 295							
US TREASURY BONDS (CBT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)							
99-12	77-21	Mar	96-8	96-16	96-2	96-12	+7
99-4	82-18	Jun	95-22	96	95-20	95-29	+8
99-5	85-29	Sep	95-5	95-14	95-5	95-12	+7
98-20	85-19	Dec	94-28	94-30	94-28	94-29	+7
98-12	85-14	Mar	94-12	94-12	94-12	94-12	+7
97-19	85-3	Jun				93-28	+7
93-7	87-14	Sep				93-13	+7
94-11	85-6	Dec				92-31	+7
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 131,470							
Prev. Day Open Int.261,890 off 4,106							
MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT) $1000 x index- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
92-20	85	Mar	91-16	91-18	91-12	91-14	+4
91-28	84-26	Jun	91-7	91-7	91-4	91-4	+4
91-8	84-7	Sep				90-28	+4
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 435							
Prev. Day Open Int. 10,377 up 147							
EURODOLLARS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.							
92.96	89.96	Mar	92.85	92.90	92.82	92.89	+.06
93.06	89.91	Jun	92.92	92.96	92.88	92.95	+.05
92.96	90.04	Sep	92.80	92.82	92.77	92.80	+.05
92.65	90.84	Dec	92.53	92.55	92.52	92.52	+.01
92.55	90.09	Mar	92.44	92.44	92.42	92.44	
92.27	90.35	Jun	92.19	92.20	92.17	92.19	+.02
92.05	90.32	Sep	91.95	91.97	91.94	91.96	+.02
91.77	90.24	Dec	91.67	91.68	91.65	91.67	+.02
91.68	90.38	Mar	91.61	91.63	91.61	91.62	+.02
91.56	90.27	Jun	91.50	91.51	91.49	91.50	+.02
91.49	90.27	Sep	91.42	91.43	91.41	91.42	+.02
91.37	90.22	Dec	91.26	91.29	91.26	91.27	+.02
91.34	90.24	Mar	91.22	91.23	91.22	91.24	+.03
91.26	90.40	Jun	91.13	91.14	91.12	91.15	+.03
91.22	90.36	Sep	91.06	91.11	91.06	91.10	+.04
91.08	90.74	Dec	90.97	91.03	90.99	91.02	+.04
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 82,366							
Prev. Day Open Int.449,424 off 1,034							
BRITISH POUND (IMM) $ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001							
1.9520	1.6410	Mar	1.9548	1.9560	1.9280	1.9402	—74
1.9310	1.7460	Jun	1.9276	1.9280	1.9090	1.9222	—76
1.8800	1.8300	Sep	1.9000	1.9000	1.8980	1.8980	—76
Est. Sales 14,642 Prev. Sales 9,946							
Prev. Day Open Int. 25,542 up 971							
CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM) $ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.8648	.7990	Mar	.8582	.8585	.8567	.8571	+16
.8590	.7995	Jun	.8522	.8522	.8511	.8512	+17
.8545	.7985	Sep	.8472	.8472	.8472	.8464	+18
.8488	.8175	Dec	.8422	.8422	.8422	.8417	+19
.8360	.8260	Mar				.8373	+20
Est. Sales 4,973 Prev. Sales 3,730							
Prev. Day Open Int. 27,148 off 305							
GERMAN MARK (IMM) $ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.6800	.5850	Mar	.6717	.6719	.6658	.6663	—42
.6777	.6233	Jun	.6686	.6686	.6624	.6626	—42
.6710	.6391	Sep	.6640	.6640	.6640	.6587	—42
.6595	.6348	Dec				.6555	—42
Est. Sales 30,534 Prev. Sales 15,473							
Prev. Day Open Int. 50,252 off 114							
JAPANESE YEN (IMM) $ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001							
.008040	.006315	Mar	.007615	.007618	.007540	.007560	—27
.008010	.006645	Jun	.007600	.007602	.007539	.007543	—29
.007870	.007346	Sep				.007533	—31
		Dec				.007531	—31
Est. Sales 25,058 Prev. Sales 16,132							
Prev. Day Open Int. 45,601 up 221							
SWISS FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.8055	.6500	Mar	.7947	.7950	.7863	.7874	—41
.8030	.7065	Jun	.7918	.7918	.7851	.7854	—40
.8000	.6916	Sep	.7900	.7900	.7900	.7836	—38
.7990	.7700	Dec				.7821	—38
Est. Sales 25,113 Prev. Sales 19,256							
Prev. Day Open Int. 32,630 up 177							
Industrials							
COTTON 2 (NYCE) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
78.43	63.82	Mar	77.85	79.50	77.85	79.19	+1.27
77.55	64.40	May	77.30	78.40	77.20	78.24	+.99
78.38	65.67	Jul	76.00	77.00	76.00	76.81	+.71
72.85	64.77	Oct	68.50	68.95	68.50	68.75	+.28
69.10	63.75	Dec	65.50	65.80	65.47	65.88	+.51
68.50	64.65	Mar	66.38	66.45	66.20	66.45	+.40
67.20	65.10	May	66.20	66.30	66.20	66.30	+.15
		Jul				66.40	+.10
Est. Sales 8,000 Prev. Sales 5,578							
Prev. Day Open Int. 43,844 up 496							
HEATING OIL (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal							
102.00	52.60	Feb	68.10	71.00	67.80	71.00	+2.72
96.50	50.70	Mar	62.50	64.05	61.90	64.00	+1.74
92.00	49.30	Apr	57.50	59.20	57.15	59.20	+1.68
88.50	48.40	May	54.00	55.50	53.90	55.15	+.93
85.75	48.00	Jun	52.20	53.80	52.20	53.40	+.98
85.08	48.00	Jul	51.90	53.60	51.90	53.40	+1.08
85.07	52.00	Aug	52.50	53.65	52.50	53.60	+1.28
84.28	53.40	Sep	54.05	54.85	53.60	54.60	+.73
85.00	54.60	Oct	54.75	54.75	54.75	54.75	+.43
78.00	55.80	Nov	55.50	56.35	55.50	56.35	+1.03
82.62	54.00	Dec	56.90	57.40	56.90	57.40	+1.03
68.50	56.75	Jan	57.49	57.49	57.49	57.49	+1.08
57.68	55.50	Feb	56.30	56.30	56.24	56.24	+1.07
Est. Sales 23,620 Prev. Sales 18,450							
Prev. Day Open Int. 76,575 off 1,293							
CRUDE OIL (NYME) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.							
35.40	18.40	Mar	20.85	21.95	20.80	21.85	+.89
33.90	18.03	Apr	20.05	21.08	20.05	20.89	+.73
32.70	18.03	May	19.45	20.20	19.42	20.15	+.64
31.50	16.65	Jun	19.05	19.70	19.05	19.65	+.59
30.40	17.98	Jul	18.75	19.49	18.75	19.35	+.54
29.50	18.50	Aug	18.85	19.15	18.85	19.17	+.50
28.72	18.50	Sep	18.80	19.15	18.80	19.17	+.50
28.40	18.40	Oct	18.55	19.15	18.55	19.06	+.48
28.30	18.50	Nov	18.80	19.02	18.65	19.00	+.47
27.70	18.47	Dec	18.65	19.00	18.62	18.97	+.46
27.60	18.35	Jan	18.58	18.95	18.50	18.97	+.46
27.90	18.40	Feb	18.68	18.90	18.60	18.97	+.46
26.75	18.40	Mar				18.97	+.46
26.50	18.70	Apr				18.97	+.46
24.60	18.07	May	18.85	18.85	18.86	18.97	+.46
24.50	18.70	Jun	18.40	19.00	18.40	18.97	+.46
22.11	18.60	Jul	18.85	18.85	18.50	18.97	+.46
18.90	18.00	Aug	18.85	18.85	18.85	18.97	+.45
24.00	19.00	Sep				18.97	+.44
24.00	18.20	Dec				18.98	+.44
						19.01	+.44
Est. Sales 55,380 Prev. Sales 48,162							
Prev. Day Open Int.239,477 up 1,332							
UNLEADED GASOLINE (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal							
95.00	49.85	Feb	62.10	65.05	62.05	64.70	+2.57
95.00	50.45	Mar	61.50	63.90	61.40	63.65	+2.04
98.25	54.90	Apr	64.25	66.40	64.20	66.25	+1.76
97.00	55.05	May	62.85	64.40	62.85	64.20	+1.52
95.50	54.90	Jun	60.40	62.30	60.40	61.75	+.90
82.70	58.50	Jul	58.90	59.70	58.90	59.70	+.95
90.50	53.50	Aug	58.00	58.80	57.49	57.70	+1.00
84.75	53.00	Oct	52.75	52.75	52.75	52.75	+.85
		Jan	51.25	51.25	51.25	51.25	+2.10
		Feb	51.00	51.00	51.00	51.00	
		Mar	51.75	51.75	51.75	51.75	
Est. Sales 15,584 Prev. Sales 14,129							
Prev. Day Open Int. 56,634 up 915							
Stock Indexes							
SP COMP. INDEX (CME) points and cents							
343.20	298.00	Mar	336.30	336.90	335.10	336.70	—.05
343.35	300.90	Jun	339.10	339.90	337.90	339.60	+.05
343.85	304.00	Sep	341.85	341.85	341.85	342.00	—.20
337.25	321.75	Dec				345.20	+.20
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 38,163							
Prev. Day Open Int.153,787 up 1,022							
NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE) points and cents							
207.80	163.85	Mar	183.55	184.00	182.95	183.85	+.10
192.25	165.85	Jun	184.90	185.20	184.30	185.25	+.10
187.15	173.10	Sep	185.65	185.65	185.65	186.60	+.10
188.25	175.50	Dec				187.95	+.10
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 2,994							
Prev. Day Open Int. 4,943							

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,026.90 f	1,023.90 f
Reuters	1,650.30	1,660.40
D.J. Futures	125.34	125.03
Com. Research	215.21	214.78

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

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NYSE

Tuesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

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(Continued on next right-hand page)

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 48

Albertsons s, Comerica, FedDptrst s, GoPwr 24pf, IBP Inc, JacobsEng s, Lubrizol, Pfizer, VIPSNH 3Bp, VIPSNH 3Sp, Adobe, AmBrd 267pf, Dwtr 275pf, FstMichCp, HlthCrPr, Imcera, JohnsJhn, MPS MuITRat, PolicyMgt n, PrgCost, RAC Mtg, Simplctty, TofEd 22pf, VaEP 6Bpf, CRI Lia, FabriCtr s, G Heileman, Homeplex, Ionics, Litton Ind, MathMatSci, VIPSNH 3Bp, RJR Nab pf, SouthBcrn, US Surg s, Walgreen wt

NEW LOWS 15

BET Public, MarMid cdpf, Pruler s, TwinDisc, FMC Gold, MesaLP, Skandex, Vishl, Fist ADR n, MNHCo, TelecomCp, WestcstEnr, HondaMot, Permian, TexasPac pf

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 18

AmTr-Rm prm, Bombay n, FredHoly, ProMed, TRC Cos, Ashrich wt, EmrTec, IncstrCp, SDfe Rbbr, US Biosci, BerrLab, ForestLb, PapaAm n, Sbarro, BerganBrun, FoundtnHlth n, PentfldCs, SierraHlth

NEW LOWS 5

AmPrecas s, Watsco A, AmTr-chv sc, BradmarPtr n, InsHoly s

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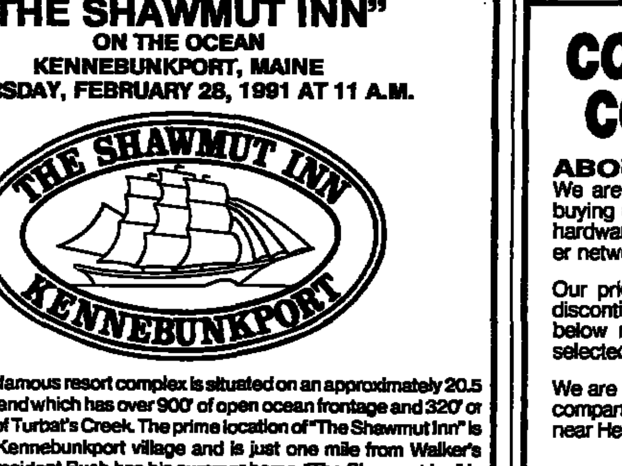

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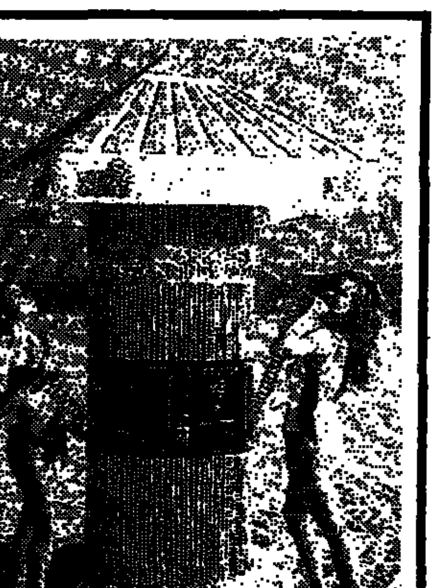

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Elf Profit Disappoints Market

Reuters

PARIS — Société Nationale Elf Aquitaine, the French state-controlled oil company, said Tuesday it estimated its net attributable profit rose 46 percent in 1990 to 10.5 billion francs ($2.1 billion) from 7.2 billion in 1989.

Excluding nonrecurring items, however, Elf said net profit rose just 1 percent to 9.3 billion francs, from 9.2 billion.

Dealers said the latter increase was disappointing, and Elf's shares declined on the Paris bourse. The stock fell 10 francs to close at 278 francs.

"You buy on the rumor and sell on the news," one trader said. "It was not better than expected, so people sold."

In 1989, Elf took a 3 billion-franc charge to depreciate the assets of Texasgulf, the U.S. minerals and chemicals firm in which it has a 85 percent stake.

Elf said it estimated that sales exceeded 175 billion francs in 1990, up nearly 17 percent from 149.8 billion in 1989. It said cash flow was unchanged last year, at about 23.8 billion francs.

The company estimated that 1990 operating profit from oil and gas exploration and production rose 40 percent from the 1989 level of 8.5 billion francs. Operating profit from refining, marketing and international trading rose an estimated 15 percent from 1.2 billion francs in 1989, it said.

Elf said 1990 operating profits from chemicals were comparable to 1989's 2.3 billion francs.

Excluding nonrecurring items and on a constant structural basis, operating profit in chemicals was estimated to have fallen about 25 percent, Elf said.

However, it said revenue and operating profit were swollen by its acquisition of the French chemical company Orkem in 1990. The first full-year contribution from Pennwalt, the U.S. firm that Elf acquired in late 1989, also boosted operating profits from chemicals, it said.

In Elf's smaller pharmaceutical sector, operating profit at the firm's 60 percent-owned Sanofi unit was estimated to have risen 10 percent last year, from 1.4 billion francs in 1989.

Elf said the rise was due to growth in the human health sector. It said its bioactivities and beauty-products sectors suffered from the slowdown in world economic growth and from the fall in the dollar and the yen.

Elf is expected to increase its dividend for 1990 above the net 10.50 francs a share paid on 1989 earnings, a spokeswoman said. She did not put a figure on the likely increase.

Oerlikon Holds Talks on Sale Of Arms Unit

Reuters

ZURICH — The Swiss engineering and arms group Oerlikon-Buehrle Holding AG said Tuesday it was in talks with various foreign interests to sell most of its military division.

In a statement released after a weekend meeting with consultants, Oerlikon said it would continue the activities now grouped under its technology, consumer goods and services divisions.

Arms made up 35.7 percent of 1989 sales of 4.75 billion Swiss francs ($3.77 billion).

But the military division had a 1989 operating loss of over 100 million francs, and the group had an operating loss of 41.3 million francs.

European Car Sales Depressed by War

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — European car sales in January will be sharply down from those at the start of 1990 and are unlikely to recover as long as the Gulf war depresses consumer and business confidence, industry analysts said Tuesday.

"The indications are that January sales will be 25 percent down on January 1990," said Philip Ayton of Barclays de Zoete Wedd. "When there is a war, people don't go out buying a car."

Manufacturers have already slashed production and a second wave of cuts could not be ruled out, analysts said.

In a sign of the times, Saab Automobiles of Sweden said Tuesday that it would halt output for seven days, cutting production by 2,500 cars, because of falling demand. The carmaker is 50 percent-owned by General Motors Corp.

It was the latest such move by a European automaker. Italy's Fiat SpA has said it would idle 70,000 car workers for one week in February. Volvo AB of Sweden is to dismiss 1,550 workers and France's Peugeot is to slash output by 10 percent. Rover Group — a division of British Aerospace PLC — recently said it would trim 1,200 from its payroll of 42,000 workers.

The news is not all bad for Volkswagen AG, however, which sold the most cars in Europe last year for the sixth consecutive year, widening its lead over Fiat, an industry newsletter reported Tuesday. Figures from Automotive Industry Data show Volkswagen sold 2.04 million cars in Europe in 1990, an increase of 1.1 percent in a market that contracted by 1.5 percent overall.

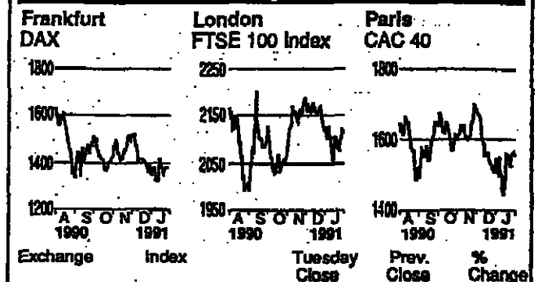
Boosted by a booming German car market, Volkswagen gained a market share of 15.4 percent, against 15.0 percent in the previous year.

But Fiat, hampered by a slipping home market, saw its share of the European market fall to 14.2 percent from 14.9 percent.

Even before the war broke out, 1991 was widely expected to be the second consecutive year of declining overall car sales in Europe after five years of booming business.

Total car sales in 1990 were 13.26 million units, down 1.5 percent, the newsletter Automotive Industry Data said on Tuesday. Analysts expect 1991 sales to fall a further 4 percent on average, however long the Gulf war lasts. *(Reuters, AFP)*

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	79.70	80.30	-0.75
Brussels	Stock Index	4814.80	4826.96	-0.24
Frankfurt	DAX	1380.26	1382.68	-0.18
Frankfurt	FAZ	594.53	590.54	+0.68
Helsinki	UNITAS	353.70	351.30	+0.68
London	Financial Times 30	1656.80	1660.10	-0.20
London	FTSE 100	2113.80	2118.00	-0.20
Madrid	General Index	227.45	227.18	+0.12
Milan	MIB	944.00	949.00	-0.53
Paris	CAC 40	1554.49	1565.69	-0.72
Stockholm	Affarsvarlden	943.27	903.20	+4.44
Vienna	Stock Index	470.67	468.09	+0.55
Zurich	SBS	525.20	525.20	Unch

Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

For Barclays, the Unkindest Cut

Reuters

LONDON — The stock of Barclays PLC dropped Tuesday after Barclays de Zoete Wedd, the bank's own brokerage arm, cut its profit forecasts for the parent, dealers said.

Barclays fell 15 pence to close at 344 pence ($6.76) on the London stock exchange.

A BZW analyst said the firm had cut its forecast for 1990 pretax profit to £672 million from £895 million. For 1991, BZW is now looking for pretax profit of only £485 million, sharply lower than its previous estimate of £840 million.

National Westminster PLC stock also was weak after the bank reported that its U.S. arm, NatWest Bancorp, had a net loss of $352.4 million in 1990, substantially deeper than the loss of $135.5 million in 1989.

Weak French Corporate Results Reflect Past Buying Spree

Reuters

PARIS — After years of going up foreign companies, many large French concerns are now paying the price in the form of weak 1990 profits, analysts said Tuesday. Two of the biggest and most acquisitive companies, the glass maker Compagnie de Saint-Gobain and the chemicals concern Rhône-Poulenc SA, have already weighed in with sharp profit declines.

"The French corporate scene is dominated by large companies that have made large acquisitions and that, in the first few years afterwards, do not yet enjoy the benefits but suffer the costs," said Danielle Nadeyan, an analyst at Salomon Brothers.

The problem is compounded by the fact that companies must shoulder the debt costs of acquisitions just as economic growth weakens at home and abroad, especially in the United States.

"The most conspicuous disasters have been the big U.S. acquisitions," said Ian Furnivall, a UBS/Phillips & Drew analyst. He cited the purchase by Michelin SA of Uniroyal Goodrich Tire Co., and Rhône-Poulenc's purchase of Rorer Group Inc.

Rhône-Poulenc said on Friday that 1990 net attributable profit is likely to be half 1989's 4.09 billion francs ($808.8 million), blaming the weak dollar and the worldwide economic slowdown. The company said these adverse effects would continue into early 1991.

Rhône-Poulenc did not mention Rorer, but analysts said it was the main factor behind the expected drop in 1990 profit.

They said Michelin's purchase of Uniroyal Goodrich is the main reason they forecast a big 1990 loss for the tiremaker.

U.S. acquisitions are "the key factor in both cases," said Mr. Furnivall. "The increase in the debt costs at both companies, along with the weak dollar and the slowdown in the U.S. economy, are the main elements affecting profits."

UBS estimates Michelin will report a 1990 net loss of 3.1 billion francs, or 31 francs a share. In October, Michelin itself estimated it would have a loss of at least 2.3 billion francs in 1990.

Saint-Gobain, which bought the U.S. abrasives maker Norton Co. for $1.9 billion, shocked investors by estimating 1990 profit at 3.35 billion francs, from 4.31 billion in 1989. Its share price fell for four days after the forecast on Jan. 17.

Saint-Gobain also said its profit was hurt by a global economic slowdown, the dollar's weakness and interest costs related to the Norton purchase, which was agreed upon in April 1990.

Earlier this month, Ms. Kadeyan of Salomon Brothers lowered her expectations for average earnings per share growth at French companies to 4.0 percent in 1990 from a previous estimate of 6.5 percent, citing high corporate debt and slowing French growth.

"The basic reason is that balance sheets are much more leveraged for the big companies," she said of the revised forecast. "The second reason is that French GDP growth is slower than expected."

Analysts said industrial investment in the French economy in 1990 has tailed off, with anxiety about the Gulf crisis undermining consumer confidence and corporate spending.

The latest survey by France's national statistics office found company officials very gloomy about the economy, with capital-goods and consumer-goods makers especially pessimistic.

Analysts said French companies, knowing 1990 results will be poor, may seek to put all the bad news they can into 1990 accounts to make 1991 results look better.

But several analysts said they were reluctant to recommend French shares now on the basis of expected 1991 profits, citing uncertainties about how long the Gulf war will last and when an upturn in economic growth may occur.

Estimates of 1991 corporate profit growth vary widely. UBS/Phillips & Drew is looking for growth of 5 percent, Salomon Brothers sees 1.5 percent growth and Morgan Stanley expects a 5 percent fall.

ADS: *With Harder Times, Pitches Get Simpler, Starker*

(Continued from first finance page)

then-prevailing extravagance, as expressed in big-budget ads for companies like Pepsi-Cola.

Tom Thomas, co-creative director of Angotti, Thomas, Hedge, said the new work reflected the demise of advertising that promoted products as badges of achievement, like the Scotch whisky ads that celebrated job promotions or terraced apartments and asked, "What are you saving the Chivas for?"

In its stead is a decades-old tradition of promoting real or perceived product advantages.

"There are fewer yuppie-at-play commercials than we used to see," Mr. Thomas said. "Products today have to earn their way onto your shopping list. That's in synch with the tenor of the times."

He held out as an example his agency's new ad for Saab automobiles, in which several hundred words of copy about Saab's engine, interior space, braking system and safety features are topped by the headline, "The End of the Selfish Car."

Perhaps the most direct and prevalent way that contemporary advertising is showcasing a product's strength is in television advertising that consists almost entirely of words printed on the screen.

A year ago, Ayer introduced a commercial for Phillips' Milk of Magnesia that forthrightly, but without sound, proclaimed the product's effectiveness. The spot shows a roll of toilet tissue that remains static as the words "Monday," "Tuesday" and "Wednesday" appear, sequentially, on the screen. There follows a shot of the product, then another shot of the paper twirling off the roll as the word "Thursday" comes on screen.

Many creative people say candidly, although privately, that advertising's new restraint is driven by fear. In an advertising industry mired in its slowest growth in two decades, copywriters and art directors are leery of seeming too avant-garde for clients.

Another obvious factor behind today's simple advertising is the desire among clients and agencies to reduce commercial production costs.

Tesco Will Raise Funds Through a Rights Issue

Reuters

LONDON — The supermarket group Tesco PLC on Tuesday announced a 2-for-11 rights issue to raise £572 million ($1.1 billion), in what analysts said was likely to be the first of a series of issues among British companies.

Tesco said the proceeds of the rights issue — made at 197 pence a share — would be used to finance its store development program. The group also forecast pretax profit for the year ending Feb. 23 of not less than £416 million, excluding property profits.

Late Tuesday, Tesco's stock price had fallen 15 pence to 233 on news of the issue.

David Shriver, an analyst with County Natwest, said that the share fall was an inevitable response to fund-raising activity, but that he expected a favorable market reaction to the rights issue.

Analysts said the little-used rights issue is set to make a comeback as British companies make demands on shareholders rather than seek expensive loans from banks.

COMPANY RESULTS

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

United States

Amerada Hess

4th Quar.	1990	1989
Revenue	2,440.	1,540.
Net Inc.	235.20	78.80
Per Share	2.90	0.88
Year	1990	1989
Revenue	7,980.	5,680.
Net Inc.	402.70	476.30
Per Share	5.96	5.87

1990 nets include gains of $114.6 million in quarter and of $208.8 million in year, plus gain of $87.3 million in both periods.

Armstrong World Ind.

4th Quar.	1990	1989
Revenue	401.40	615.70
Net Inc.	4.70	95.30
Per Share	—	1.17
Year	1990	1989
Revenue	2,530.	2,500.
Net Inc.	141.80	187.60
Per Share	3.12	3.92

Atlantic Richfield

4th Quar.	1990	1989
Revenue	5,740.	4,010.
Net Inc.	544.00	403.00
Per Share	3.45	2.38
Year	1990	1989
Revenue	19,510.	16,220.
Net Inc.	2,010.	1,920.
Per Share	12.15	11.20

Boeing

4th Quar.	1990	1989
Revenue	7,020.	4,800.
Net Inc.	318.00	77.00
Per Share	0.92	0.23
Year	1990	1989
Revenue	27,600.	20,280.
Net Inc.	1,390.	973.00
Per Share	4.01	2.82

1989 year net includes gain of $258 million. 1989 per share results restated for 3-for-2 split in 1990.

McDonald's

4th Quar.	1990	1989
Revenue	1,730.	1,580.
Net Inc.	184.20	171.10
Per Share	0.51	0.46
Year	1990	1989
Revenue	6,780.	6,140.
Net Inc.	592.30	728.70
Per Share	2.58	1.95

Merrill Lynch

4th Quar.	1990	1989
Revenue	2,810.	2,790.
Net Inc.	30.30(a)	361.8
Per Share	0.23	—
Year	1990	1989
Revenue	11,210.	11,310.
Net Inc.	191.50(a)	213.4
Per Share	1.59	—

a: loss.

Pennzoil

4th Quar.	1990	1989
Revenue	447.00	14.90
Net Inc.	29.50(a)	102.5
Per Share	0.75	—
Year	1990	1989
Revenue	2,367.	2,230.
Net Inc.	93.80	102.50
Per Share	2.37	2.42

Phillips Petroleum

4th Quar.	1990	1989
Revenue	4.0	3,650.
Net Inc.	227.00(a)	255.0
Per Share	0.92	—
Year	1990	1989
Revenue	13,970.	12,490.
Net Inc.	779.00	219.00
Per Share	3.13	0.90

Procter & Gamble

2nd Quer.	1991	1990
Revenue	4,860.	4,000.
Net Inc.	490.00	350.00
Per Share	1.36	0.98
1st Half	1991	1990
Revenue	13,510.	11,740.
Net Inc.	1,050.	914.00
Per Share	2.93	2.57

Unocal

4th Quar.	1990	1989
Revenue	3,350.	2,850.
Net Inc.	38.00(a)	25.00
Per Share	0.16	—
Year	1990	1989
Revenue	11,810.	11,350.
Net Inc.	401.00	260.00
Per Share	1.71	1.11

a: loss. 1990 quarter net includes loss of $89 million.

TELECOM: *U.S. Companies Accelerate Their Expansion into Europe*

(Continued from first finance page)

advanced telecommunications for their own expansion," said Mr. Esrey.

Since then, Sprint has steadily expanded its client base and become an increasingly important force in videoconferencing, electronic mail and global messaging, and value-added network services, which link computers over a wide geographic area to provide, for example, database services.

The Bell companies, awash in cash and restricted at home, began a slow expansion into Britain in 1986. BellSouth Corp., the largest U.S. regional, entered into British mobile communications in 1986. The same year, NYNEX purchased British Intelligence Services Ltd., an information technology and marketing company.

Since mid-1988, the trickle of investment has become a wave. NYNEX, the most international of the regional Bell companies, derived 5 percent of its 1990 revenue of nearly $14 billion from foreign operations. It expects the figure to grow to 15 percent by 1995. The other Bells aim to match the growth.

The U.S. companies have stressed joint ventures or acquisitions to expand their market presence.

Mr. Esrey said: "Nobody can begin to do it all on his own. We need local partners and expertise as much as they need our special experience."

Britain, Germany and France have received most of the early attention. Today, U.S. firms have established strong positions in cable television, mobile telecommunications and network services.

The American companies also are cooperating with European corporations and national telephone companies in developing so-called personal communications networks on both a national and pan-European basis. These networks join cellular transmission centers together by using the digital cable network, thus providing wider-range and cheaper mobile communications.

NYNEX and Sprint also have become involved in the planning stages of the Hermes project. Hermes is the brainchild of the European Railroads Association. It plans to upgrade the extensive communications network alongside its tracks and enter into direct competition with existing phone companies on a pan-European basis.

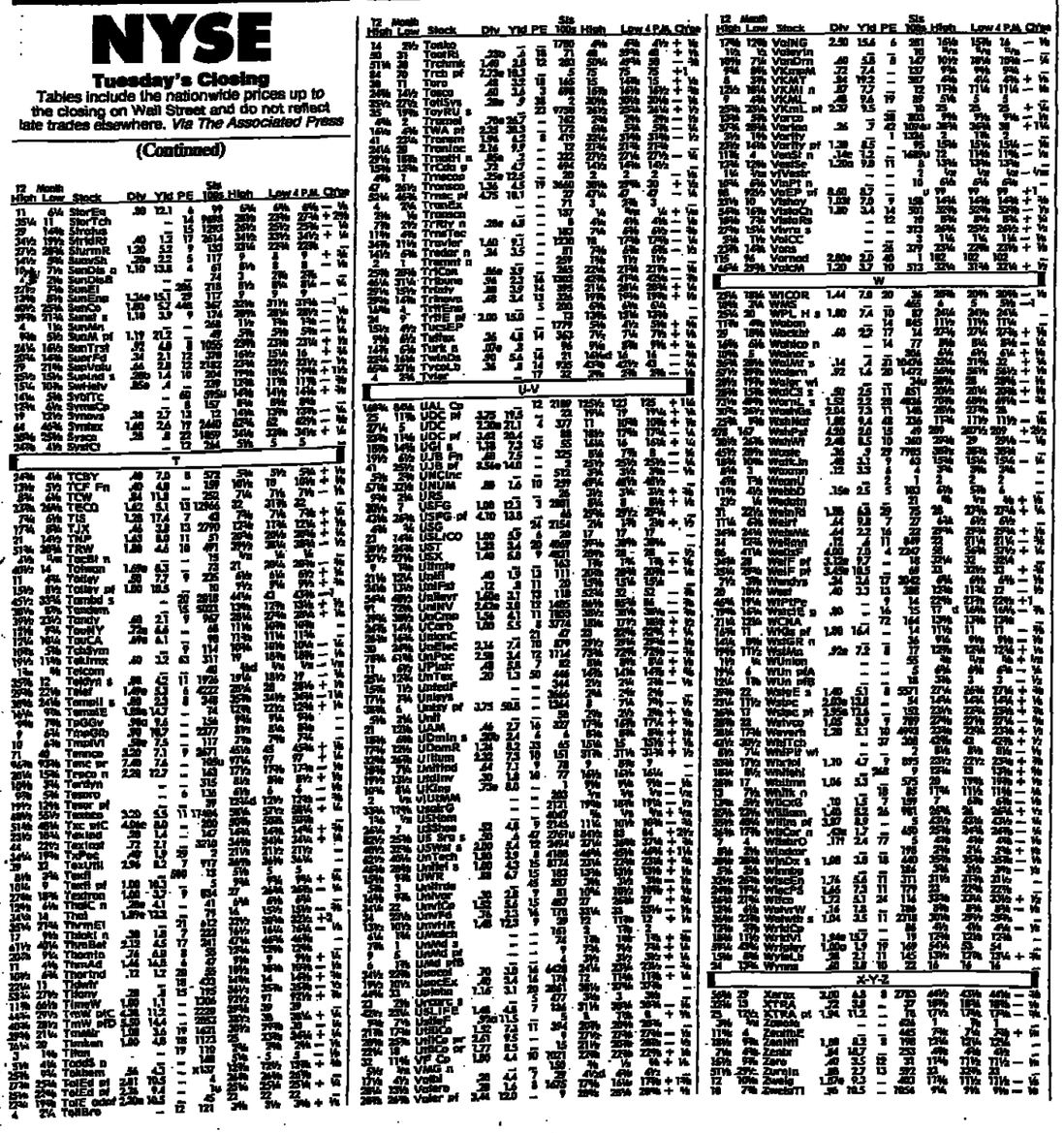
But Juliet Hale of Systems Dynamics said that these activities, as extensive and ambitious as they may seem, are only the beginning. "Value-added networks, global private networking, videoconferencing — there is going to be a lot of money in these areas in the future, because they are only just beginning to open up," she said.

NYSE

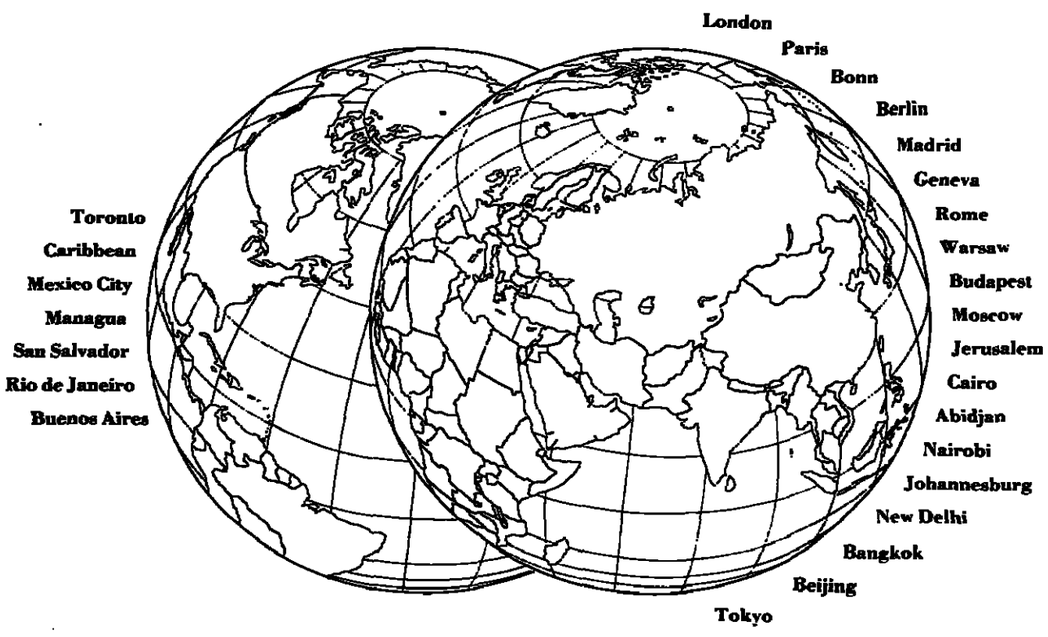
Tuesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

(Continued)



How in the world can we publish so much international news?



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NASDAQ

Tuesday's Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

AMEX

Tuesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s).
b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c — liquidating dividend.
cld — called.
d — new yearly low.
e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
f — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
g — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
h — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
i — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
j — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
jd — next day delivery.
p/e — price-earnings ratio.
r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls — sales.
t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u — new yearly high.
v — trading halted.
vj — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd — when distributed.
wi — when issued.
ww — with warrants.
x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xds — ex-distribution.
xw — without warrants.
y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld — yield.
z — sales in full.

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هكذا من الأصل

Itoman Case Highlights Banking Role

By Paul Blustein
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — The downfall of Yoshihiko Kawamura, president of Itoman & Co., illustrates the extraordinarily close ties that most major Japanese companies enjoy with a big bank. In Itoman's case, the bank was Sumitomo, and their tie was cozy even by Japanese standards, based largely on Mr. Kawamura's close relationship with the bank chairman.

Under the stewardship of Mr. Kawamura, who was fired Friday, Itoman became one of the most prominent examples of Japanese companies that borrowed too much and invested imprudently during the past decade.

Originally an Osaka-based textile trading concern, Itoman plunged into property development and incurred $10 billion in debt. The company thrived from 1985 to 1989, when interest rates were low, the money supply exploded and investments soared in value.

But then, over the past year, higher interest costs and softening land prices produced a double whammy for Itoman as the Bank of Japan tried to slow the booming Japanese economy and dampen reckless speculation. Itoman's woes are emblematic of the collapse of Japan's economic "bubble" — the surge in land and stock prices during the 1980s that has been rapidly deflating over the past year.

Sumitomo, the world's third-largest bank, reportedly pushed Itoman into making some of its riskiest investments.

Virtually all Japanese companies of any size "have what we call a main bank, the purpose of which, if there is a problem, is to orchestrate a rescue operation," said Robert Ballon, a professor of international business at Sophia University in Tokyo. "This is standard operating procedure."

Typically, a bank will own a small equity stake in its client — in Itoman's case, Sumitomo holds about 3 percent — and in return for providing a safety net, the bank can exert considerable influence over the client's business. A similar system exists in some other countries, notably Germany, although not in the United States.

Mr. Kawamura himself was an executive at Sumitomo until the mid-1970s. Unlike most bank executives, he was not a college graduate, but rose through the ranks when he became a devoted protégé of Ichiro Isoda, a fast-rising Sumitomo official who later became the bank's chairman. In 1975, Mr. Isoda dispatched Mr. Kawamura to take over and revive Itoman, a Sumitomo client that was having difficulties.

Under Mr. Kawamura, Itoman's fortunes revived, and he steered the company into such new areas as the development of apartment buildings and resorts. Profits rose handsomely, to more than $100 million annually by the late 1980s.

But some of Mr. Kawamura's acquisitions also were widely viewed as being directed by Sumitomo — and Mr. Kawamura's mentor, Mr. Isoda — to help maintain the bank's healthy profit performance. For example, Itoman bought a Tokyo condominium company that Sumitomo had helped finance.

Critics say the takeover of the troubled company was designed to help Sumitomo avoid loan losses. In the eyes of many in the Japanese financial community, Itoman had become a virtual subsidiary of Sumitomo, assuming risks that the bank wanted to shuck off.

In early October, Itoman was suddenly plunged into crisis when Mr. Isoda resigned. The bank executive said he was quitting in order to take the blame for the alleged criminal acts of a branch manager, but an underlying reason for his departure, according to the Japanese press, was his knowledge that Itoman was being severely squeezed by high interest rates and the declining property market. Both Sumitomo and Itoman denied the reports, but soon after Sumitomo provided Itoman with substantial loans.

The bank's new president, Sotoo Tatsumi, did not share the relationship with Mr. Kawamura that Mr. Isoda had, and Mr. Kawamura's relationship with the bank deteriorated. The bank reportedly began to press for Mr. Kawamura's ouster, contending that his continued presence in office was damaging the company.

In an interview Sunday in the Asahi Shimbun, one of Japan's largest national newspapers, Mr. Kawamura made it clear that he had come to bitterly resent the pressure from Sumitomo. Itoman's problems, he said, "were created by Sumitomo," and the reason he had not quietly stepped down was because he no longer wished to bend to the bank's demands.

Mr. Kawamura expressed faith in the man who has been named to replace him, Shoichi Yoshimura, a vice president who has been with Itoman a long time. The fact that Mr. Yoshimura led the coup d'etat — it was Mr. Yoshimura who proposed the motion to dismiss Mr. Kawamura — did not seem to bother the outgoing president. In this case, he suggested, being fired was more honorable than quitting, because he "would not resign to compensate for Sumitomo's failings."

Taipei Starts Monitoring Investment in Mainland

Projects Must Gain Official Approval

Reuters

TAIPEI — The Taiwan government is moving to assert its authority over the huge volume of private investment flowing from the island into China.

By requiring official approval for the investment projects, Taipei hopes to gain greater control over its booming economic relationship with its communist neighbor, economists say.

"The government is saying that if people invest on the mainland, they must do so with government supervision and on the government's terms," said Edmund Hsueh, an economist at Core Pacific, a local financial group.

Taiwan's Investment Commission on Monday approved a plan by Chung Shing Textile Co., major local producer, to invest about $900,000 to set up a Shanghai clothing factory.

The approval was the first ever given by the commission to a project on the mainland. Commission officials said all investors, including those whose projects had already been set up, would be required to seek approval.

"For the last three years, investment has occurred without adequate supervision," said Tony Huang, a director at the commission. "We need to monitor and have the ability to regulate it."

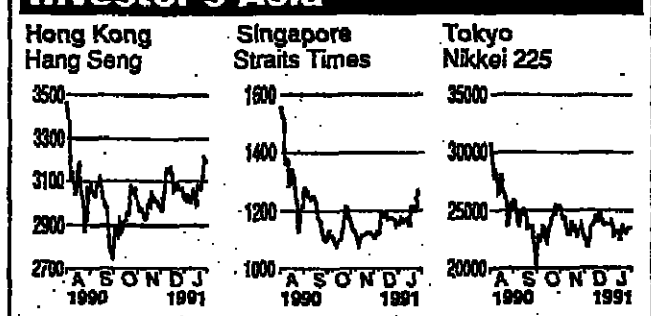
Like other investments on the mainland, the Shanghai project will be set up indirectly through a company in Hong Kong. Taipei still bans direct investment because it has no official relations with Beijing.

Tension between Taipei and Beijing has relaxed considerably since 1987, and Taiwan industrialists have poured investment funds into China, attracted by the mainland's cheap labor and land.

Economists say Taiwan's accumulated indirect investments in China are now near $2 billion, while indirect trade hit $3.65 billion in the first 11 months of 1990.

Taiwan's government has allowed indirect investment to proceed despite the lack of formal approval. But officials have expressed fears that the island's growing stake in the mainland could make it vulnerable to pressure from Beijing.

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	3192.90	3198.29	-0.17
Singapore	Straits Times	1250.50	1260.84	-0.82
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1304.10	1295.60	+0.66
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	23460.12	23569.44	-0.46
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	489.72	485.24	+0.92
Bangkok	Book Club	563.84	563.30	+0.10
Seoul	Composite Stock	635.65	633.93	+0.27
Taipei	Weighted Price	4110.55	4148.15	-0.91
Manila	Composite	722.87	706.71	+2.29
Jakarta	Stock Index	385.10	384.83	+0.07
New Zealand	Barclays	1228.34	1202.19	+2.18
Bombay	National Index	491.77	501.54	-1.95

Sources: Reuters, AFP — International Herald Tribune

Malaysian Banks Face Shakeout as Interest Rates Set Free

Reuters

KUALA LUMPUR — Malaysia's surprise move to free interest rates from central bank control will produce a shakeout in the highly protected banking sector and promote its fledgling secondary capital market, analysts said Tuesday.

Inefficient banks will be weeded out and trading of government and private debt instruments and proposed financial futures will get a boost, they said.

The action "will lead to competition and consolidation of the industry and we might see some mergers," said Tong Kooi Ong, chief representative of Morgan Grenfell Asia Securities.

Bank Negara, in a major monetary policy shift, announced last Friday that banks and finance companies will be free to fix their own base lending rate from Feb. 1. The rate is the benchmark used to peg interest on loans and to determine deposit rates.

Bank Negara said the move is intended to create a new interest-rate regime whereby both lending and deposit rates are determined by banking institutions on the basis of free market forces.

The base rate for the country's two leading banks, Malayan Banking Bhd. and Bank Bumiputra Malaysia Bhd., currently stands at 7.25 percent. The rate is 7.5 percent for other banks.

Banks, citing rising costs of funds, have been pushing for an increase in base rates and were surprised by Bank Negara's decision.

"This was unexpected but will be positive for the industry in the long run," said Ramon Navaratnam, chief executive of Bank Buruh (Malaysia) Bhd. "Banks which are inefficient will find it painful to compete and would have to think about merging."

Malaysia has 39 local and 16 foreign commercial banks.

Finance Minister Daim Zainuddin has in recent months urged banks to merge, citing the benefits to be gained from a larger network, a bigger client base and a wider range of services.

So far, only one merger had been announced, between the troubled United Asian Bank Bhd. and Bank of Commerce Bhd.

"There are too many banks in Malaysia; it would be much better to have around 10 solid and highly efficient banks," said Mr. Navaratnam, whose small bank was recently restructured and is considering the possibility of a merger with another bank.

Bankers said local banks with small branch networks will find it hard to compete as they do not have access to cheap funds in the form of large saving deposits.

Smaller banks have to rely more on borrowing from the interbank market and incur higher costs of funds. Foreign banks, most of which have small networks, can avoid borrowing too much from that market by transferring funds from abroad, bankers said.

The leading foreign bank, Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp., welcoming the base-rate move, said banks that maintain effective cost control will benefit most.

"In the long term, the move is in line with the government's efforts to promote Malaysia's potential as a financial-futures market," said Hongkong Bank in a statement.

Mr. Daim, impatient with the slow take-off of financial-futures trading on the Kuala Lumpur Commodity Exchange, has given the go-ahead for a private consortium to set up the Kuala Lumpur Options and Financial Futures Exchange.

Analysts said they do not see a large increase in the base rate from Feb. 1, as banks will be careful not to offend the central bank.

The central bank will "not hesitate to sanction and request a roll-back by individual banks and finance companies whose lending rates are out of line with the competition," Bank Negara said.

Public Bank Bhd.'s chief executive, Teh Hong Piow, told reporters on Monday that he expects banks to raise their base rates by between 0.25 and 0.5 of a percentage point.

Intel Computer For Mitsubishi

Washington Post Service

TOKYO — California-based Intel Corp. has sold an early model of its new parallel-processing supercomputer to an arm of the Mitsubishi group.

Intel successfully marketed its iPSC-860 supercomputer to Mitsubishi Precision Co., despite Japan's major effort to make Japan preeminent in such high-speed, high-capacity computer equipment.

Meanwhile, Minneapolis-based Cray Research Inc., the world leader in supercomputers, has sold about 20 of its computers in Japan. Cray is likely to pass Fujitsu Ltd. this year to become the leading seller of supercomputers in Japan.

POOR: *No Shock From Gulf War*

(Continued from first finance page)

remain open, although costs have risen due to war-risk insurance premiums.

"The developing world has heaved a big sigh of relief," said an Asian economist at an international aid organization in Washington.

Anxiety that the initial good news will not last remains high in Third World capitals and business centers, according to economists, development specialists and businessmen. Some worry that disaster has merely been postponed.

Scattered reports in Africa and Asia of hoarding, financial market shutdowns and the refusal of government-owned banks to accept letters of credit for cargo traversing the Middle East indicate a significant degree of persistent concern.

Traders in the bustling Pakistani port of Karachi, a transshipment point for Africa and Asia, say traffic has fallen off badly because of fear and uncertainty among shippers.

A military turnabout — like a successful Iraqi strike south of Kuwait or a widening of the war to include Israel, a development likely to disrupt shipping through the Suez Canal — could quickly inflame panic, traders and businessmen said.

Shipping executives in the Gulf say they are working hard to persuade clients that the present danger to oil tankers and international cargo ships is limited. "There were greater worries that are proving to not be working out," said James Baldwin, shipping services manager at the giant Gray Mackenzie Group in Dubai.

For the Third World's poorest — more than 2 billion people in Asia and Africa who survive on per capita income of less than $500 annually — a danger rivaling economic disruption from war may be misguided austerity programs imposed by their governments.

Forced to plan for worst-case contingencies in the event of a prolonged conflict, socialist governments like India's have clamped down on energy supplies, fueling inflation and crimping economic activity. Less disruptive alternatives, like saving money by slashing price subsidies or trimming bureaucracy, are deemed politically impossible.

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

January 29, 1991

Quotations supplied by funds listed. Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: d—daily; w—weekly; b—bi-monthly; r—regularly; t—twice weekly; m—monthly

Fund	Cur.	Price
ABACUS FUNDS		
m Abacus Fund Ltd	$	7.99
m Abacus Guart Fd July 95	$	10.22
b Abacus Guart Fd Mar 94	$	9.48
ABC INVESTMENT & SERVICES CO (E.C.)		
m ABC Futures Fund Ltd	$	104.18
ABN BANK LDM, P.O. Box 469, Amsterdam		
w ABN-Aandelenfonds	Fl	67.79
w ABN-Beleggingsfds Ned.	Fl	52.52
w Aldollar	$	33.00
w Alrento	Fl	164.30
w America-Fund (LP)	$	161.49
w Asian Tigers Fund	$	29.31
w LDC Risk Inv. Fund	$	1142.39
w Trans Europe Fund	$	48.13
w Trans Europe Fund Fl	Fl	87.25
AIG FUND MANAGEMENT Ltd		
d AIG Amer. Eq. Trust	$	22.36
d High Life Fund	Ecu	7.88
d UBZ Euro Optimizer	Ecu	9.48
ALFRED BERG		
w Alfred Berg Norden	$	128.43
Alfred Berg Sicav		
w Global	$	117.08
w Germany	$	124.62
w Switzerland	$	72.96
w Netherlands	$	92.97
ALPHA ASSET MANAGEMENT Ltd		
De Ruyterkade 62, Curacao NA 5999 617844		
m Alpha Arbitrage Fund	$	270.69
m Alpha Europe Fund	Ecu	208.89
m Alpha Futures Fund Ltd	$	149.53
m Alpha Global Fund	$	640.03
m Alpha Hedge Fund	$	193.22
m Alpha Pacific Fund Ltd	$	252.70
m Alpha Short Fund Ltd	$	132.58
m Alpha Tiltdale Fund	$	111.70
m Curron-Alpha Hlth Care Fd	$	264.00
w Helsel Japan Fund	Y	12272.00
w Nicholas-Applegate Aurelia	$	114.86
m Nicholas-Applegate Hge Fd	$	114.39
ARRAL ASSOCIATES Ltd		
w Arral Asian Fund	$	120.41
w Arral Int'l Hedge Fund	$	87.38
ASSETMIX FUND		
Lux. Tel: (352) 489061		
BOND FUNDS		
d Alpha Worldwide	SF	48.56
d Deutschmark Bond	DM	49.53
d Sterling Pound	£	114.68
d US$ Bond	$	118.23
EQUITY FUNDS		
d Alpha European	Ecu	1.01
d Alpha Japanese	Y	781.87
d Alpha Pacific Rim	$	1.27
d Alpha UK	£	1.18
d Alpha US$	$	1.38
d Alpha Worldwide	SF	4.00
d Gold Share	$	0.89
RESERVE FUNDS		
d Deutschmark Reserve	DM	11.32
d Sterling Reserve	£	13.17
d US$ Reserve	$	11.56
BA GATEWAY FUND		
w Belgium Fixed Income	BF	10488.00
w Germany Fixed Income	DM	108.89
w Netherlands Fixed Income	Fl	99.14
w US Dollar Fixed Income	$	108.34
w Japan Equity	Y	9855.00
w Pacific Equity	$	84.12
w Int'l Portfolio A	$	101.36
w Int'l Portfolio B	Ecu	98.39
BANQUE BELGE ASSET MGMT FUND		
Share Distributor Guernsey 0481 726614		
w Int'l Bond Fund (Sicav)	$	12.87
w Int'l Equity Fund (Sicav)	$	9.96
BANQUE DE GESTION E. DE ROTHSCHILD LUXEMBOURG S.A.		
b Eagle Fund	LF	8123.00
d Europe Japan Fund	$	9.85
b Government Secur. Fd	$	66.06
w Hispano Int'l Fund	Ecu	11.04
w Leicom	$	2288.81
w Opportunities	$	943.78
b Optiguest Curstifor Gen.	DM	118.97
b Optiguest Fixed Inc.	DM	100.95
b Prifirst	$	542.46
b Prirap Fund	DM	28.72
w Rente Plus	BF	4822.00
f Select. Horizon FF	FF	63581.45
b Star Convert. Fd Fl	Fl	9579.00
b Star Convert. Fd US$	$	93.56
BANQUE INDOSUEZ		
w The Dragon Fund Sicav	$	96.76
w Asian Growth Fund	$	30.85
w Asian Income Fund	$	9.15
w Diverbond	SF	71.20
m Dual Futures Fd Cl A Units	$	111.06
m Dual Futures Fd Cl B Units	$	118.23
m Dual Futures Fd Cl C Units	$	105.32
m Dual Futures Fd Cl D Units	$	106.08
m Galaxy Futures Fund Ltd	$	173.81
w Himalayan Fund	$	9.83
d Indosuez Hong Kong Fund	$	16.375
w Int'l Bond Fund	$	10.99
w IPNA-3	$	520.00
w ISA Japan Rec. Gr. Fund	Y	805.00
w Japan Fund	$	12.705
d Japan Warrant Fund	$	2.83
w Malacca Fund	$	13.51
w Managed Trust	$	16.265
w Manila Fund	$	6.80
w North American Fund	$	30.600
w Or. Vent. Tst	$	38.005
w Pacific Gold	$	10.41
w Pacific Trust	HK$	19.400
w The Siam Fund	$	19.83
w Singap & Malay Trust	$	12.010
w Tasman Fund	$	3.46
d Worldwide Growth Fund	$	9.730
BANQUE PRIVEE E. DE ROTHSCHILD		
w Daiwa Capital E. Fund	$	978.82
w Daiwa LCF Rothschild	$	1082.15
w Eco D'Or	Ecu	67.91
b Pri-Tech	$	1102.99
b Source Sicav	$	12.18
BANQUE SCANDINAVE EN SUISSE-GENEVA		
w Intelbond Chf	SF	71.04
w Intelsec Chf	SF	1379.14
w Universal Intelbond $	$	16.06
w Universal Intelbond FF	FF	104.76
w Universal Intelsec	$	12.90
BEARBULL		
w BB Forex Ltd	$	1614.00
w BB Futures Ltd	$	972.44
w BB Global Ltd BEF	BF	897.27
w BB Global Ltd CHF	SF	8.82
w BB Global Ltd FRF	FF	88.71
BNP INTERFUNDS		
BNP LUXEMBOURG		
w Interbond Fund	$	216.60
w Interbelgian	BF	53154.00
w Interecu Fund A	Ecu	265.16
w Interecu Fund B	Ecu	1109.06
INTER CASH		
f France Securite	FF	13272.14
f France Monetaire	FF	11526.13
f ECU	Ecu	1464.58
f US$	$	1185.24
f DM	DM	2217.03
f GBP	£	1141.36
f FRF	FF	15354.15
f France Capital	FF	12227.33
INTER OPTIMUM		
w BEF/LUF	BF	75402.00
w Multidevises DM	DM	2876.84
w US$	$	1051.25
w FRF	FF	10928.38
INTER STRATEGIE		
w France	FF	8625.85
w Europe du Nord	£	977.72
w Europe du Centre	DM	1772.36
w Europe du Sud	Ecu	888.85
w Japon	Y	127340.00
w Amerique du Nord	$	980.63
w Sud-Est Asiatique	$	771.77
BNP JERSEY		
INTER CURRENCY		
w US$	$	12.6713
w DM	DM	23.7288
w GBP	£	13.0887
w International Managed	$	11.9513
INTER EQUITY		
w French Offer	$	15.23
w Pacific Offer	$	13.33
w North American Offer	$	10.32
w European Class	$	9.26
w Australia Class	$	8.75
BROADGATE INTERNATIONAL FUND		
d $ Money Market	$	14.81
d Non-$ Money Market	DM	23.71
d $ Bond	$	14.58
d Non-$ Bond	DM	21.00
d European Equities	$	9.59
d Global Equity	$	16.35
d Global Bond	$	15.70
d Global Bond & Equity	$	13.38
d Pacific Equities	$	10.13
d Prec. Mets / Min. Secs	$	5.35
CAISSE CENTRALE DES BANQUES POP.		
w Fructilux Actions Euro	Ecu	1839.22
w Fructilux Actions Fses	FF	4881.56
d Fructilux Court Terme	FF	6516.60
d Fructilux Oblig. Euro	Ecu	1174.63
d Fructilux Oblig. Fses	FF	6353.79
CALLANDER		
w Callander Emer. Growth	$	769.31
w Callander F-Asset	$	98.46
w Callander F-Austria	AS	1323.42
w Callander F-Spanish	Pts	7238.08
w Callander Swiss Growth	SF	110.55
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL		
w Capital Int'l Fund	$	88.74
w Capital Italia SA	$	33.68
CCF-GAMMA		
w CM Actibonds	$	38.07
w CM Global Growth	$	9.72
w Elysees Court Terme	FF	64476.49
w Elysees Long Terme	FF	57458.19
w Elysees Monetaire	FF	67823.14
w EMF D-Mark (A & B)	DM	955.42
w EMF Dutch Gul. (A & B)	Fl	1942.97
w EMF Ecu (A & B)	Ecu	1017.38
w EMF Sterlings (A & B)	£	532.22
w EMF US Dollar (A & B)	$	1077.87
w EMF Yen (A & B)	Y	97010.00
d Europe Prest. Fond A	Ecu	8.55
d Europe Prest. Fond B	Ecu	10.05
w Europe Smlr Comp. Fd B	Ecu	11.71
w Europe Smlr Cos. Fd A	Ecu	11.71
CDC INTERNATIONAL		
w CFI Court terme	FF	132834.10
w CFI Long Terme	FF	113882.84
CIC GROUP		
d Obicic Court Terme	FF	72743.96
d Obicic Monetaire	FF	12907.89
CITICORP INVESTMENT BANK (Lux)		
POB 1373 Luxembourg Tel. 477 95 71		
d Citicurrencies Managed	$	125.45
d Citicurrencies US$	$	1445.79
d Citinvest Guardian $	$	1088.99
d Citinvest Guardian Euro	Ecu	1095.91
d Citinvest Mngd Growth	$	1200.12
d Citinvest Mngd Grth Euro	Ecu	1007.64
d Citinvest Selector	$	948.75
d Citiport Asia Pacific Bond	Y	11147.80
d Citiport Cont. Euro. Equity	Ecu	116.78
d Citiport Eamec	$	98.44
d Citiport Euro Bond	Ecu	111.19
d Citiport French Equity	FF	944.32
d Citiport German	DM	73.07
d Citiport IAPEC	$	114.71
d Citiport Japan Equity	Y	5711.00
d Citiport N.A. $ Bond	$	124.79
d Citiport N.A. Equity	$	159.68
d Citiport Swiss	SF	76.59
d Citiport UK Equity	£	94.94
CITITRUST		
w Citiland	$	828.93462
w Citiperformance Ptfl S.A.	$	9.74822
w Global Bonds	$	11.07800
w Global Equities	$	7.74000
w Global Money Market	$	12.94880
w US $ Bonds	$	13.55322
w US $ Equities	$	196.22680
w US $ Money Market	$	13.86638
COMPASS INTL HOLDINGS Ltd.		
POB 455, Jersey 0534 27257		
w Bond: Dollar Med. Term	$	10.65
w Bond: Ecu Multicurr.	Ecu	10.26
w Equity: United Kingdom	£	7.08
CREDIT AGRICOLE: MOSAIS		
d Actions Bassin Pacifique	$	13.55
d Actions Europeennes	Ecu	13.74
d Actions Francaises	FF	97.05
d Actions Int'l Diversifiees	FF	95.02
d Actions Japonaises	Y	1920.48
d Actions Nord-Americaines	$	18.48
d Court Terme Ecu	Ecu	16.31
d Court Terme FF	FF	107.30
d Court Terme US$	$	13.71
d Oblig Europeennes	Ecu	16.15
d Oblig Francaises	FF	108.08
d Oblig Haut Rendement	FF	17.04
d Oblig Int'l Div Sensib Red	FF	105.03
d Oblig Int'l Diversifiees	FF	103.95
d Oblig Nord-Americaines	$	15.57
CREDIT SUISSE (Issue Prices)		
d Actions Suisses	SF	489.50
d Bond Valor £ Sterling	£	95.77
d Bond Valor D-Mark	DM	97.27
d Bond Valor Swf	SF	91.65
d Bond Valor US-Dollar	$	112.82
d Bond Valor Yen	Y	9435.00
d Canasec	SF	470.00
d Convert Valor Swf	SF	128.20
d Convert Valor US-Dollar	$	173.86
d CS Ecu Bond A	Ecu	95.71
d CS Ecu Bond B	Ecu	129.49
d CS Euro Blue Chips A	DM	216.77
d CS Euro Blue Chips B	DM	216.77
d CS Euro Finance Fd A	DM	205.94
d CS Euro Finance Fd B	DM	205.94
d CS Europa Bond A	DM	279.61
d CS Europa Bond B	DM	279.61
d CS Fixed I DM 8% 1/96	DM	103.37
d CS Fixed I Ecu 8 3/4% 1/96	Ecu	103.22
d CS Fixed I SF 7% 1/96	SF	103.89
d CS Gold Valor	$	113.61
d CS Gulden Bond A	Fl	98.84
d CS Gulden Bond B	Fl	114.82
d CS Hispano Iberia Fd A	Pts	28846.00
d CS Hispano Iberia Fd B	Pts	28846.00
d CS Money Market Fd $	$	1018.59
d CS Money Market Fd £	£	1579.76
d CS Money Market Fd C$	C$	1053.03
d CS Money Market Fd DM	DM	1045.20
d CS Money Market Fd Ecu	Ecu	1048.33
d CS Money Market Fd Yen	Y	126217.00
d CS Oeko-protec A	DM	247.00
d CS Prime Bond A	DM	98.13
d CS Prime Bond B	DM	104.91
d CS Short-T. Bond $ A	$	98.40
d CS Short-T. Bond $ B	$	129.87
d CS Short-T. Bond DM A	DM	93.76
d CS Short-T. Bond DM B	DM	117.39
d CS Tiger Fund	$	540.68
d CSF Bonds	SF	68.50
d CSF International	SF	173.50
d Energie-Valor	SF	131.00
d Europa-Valor	SF	188.00
d Pacific-Valor	SF	179.50
d Unisec	SF	617.00
CSFB FUND MGMT Ltd (0481-713696)		
PB122, St Peter Port, Guernsey		
w Islamic Mgmt Fund Ltd	$	909.63 *
DIT INVESTMENT FFM		
d Concentra +	DM	41.21
d Int'l Rentenfond +	DM	69.19
EBC TRUST CO. (Jersey) Ltd		
1-3 Seale St, St Helier: (0534-36331)		
EBC AMRO TRADED CURRENCY FUND		
d Capital	$	23.916
d Income	$	14.770
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND		
w Long Term	$	32.5307 *
d Short Term A (Accum)	$	0.4984
d Short Term A (Distr)	$	0.3238
d Short Term B (Accum)	$	0.9672
d Short Term B (Distr)	$	0.4892
ELDERS INTL MGMT SRVCS		
see PRISM ASSET MANAGEMENT		
ELDERS SWITZ (030) 25 17 35		
w Elders Australian	AS	85.25
w Elders Int'l	SF	94.00
EQUIFLEX LIMITED		
w Europe A	Fl	8.77
w North America A	Fl	8.86
w UK Small Companies	£	5.23
EURO PACIFIC ADVISERS Ltd		
w Meteore	Y	102532.00
w Pacific Horizon Invt. Fd	$	1739.30
FIDELITY INT'L INV. SERVICES (Lux)		
d Balanced Ptfl Hedged	$	10.82
d Balanced Ptfl Unhedged	$	10.53
d Conv. Securities Ptfl	$	8.48
d Discovery Fund	$	14.97
d Dollars Saving Trust	$	182.96
d Far East Fund	$	61.66
d Fid. Amer. Assets	$	133.02
m Fid. Amer. Values III Com	$	84.26
m Fid. Amer. Values IV	$	81.75
d Fid. Australia Fund	$	13.79
d Frontier Fund	$	23.06
d Global Ind Fund	$	12.83
d Global Selection Fund	$	12.05
d International Fund	$	12.73
d New Europe Fund	$	9.25
d Orient Fund	$	98.23
d Pacific Fund	$	292.85
d Special Growth Fund	$	30.21
d World Fund	$	42.33
FINAFUTURES FINLEY (1-809-322-5057)		
w Portfolio (Est.)	$	1.13
FOKUS BANK A.S. 472 428 555		
w Scanfonds Int'l Growth Fd	$	1.45
GAIA CURRENCY FUNDS		
w Gaia Hedge I	$	119.88
w Gaia Hedge II	$	248.39
w Gaia Hedge III	$	68.41
GAM ANLAGEFONDS AG.		
POB 164, 8034 Zurich Tel: 41-1-2514640		
d GAM (CH) America	SF	1292.00
d GAM (CH) Europe	SF	74.00
d GAM (CH) Mondial	SF	1125.00
d GAM (CH) Pacific	SF	1500.00
GAM TRADITION ANGLEFONDS AG.		
d GAM Tradition	SF	809.00
GARTMORE FUND MANAGERS INT.		
45, La Motte Street, Jersey 0534 27301		
CAPITAL STRATEGY FD Ltd		
d American	$	1.581
d Asia Pacific Fund	$	1.944
d Australasian Fund	$	0.2974
d British	£	2.333
d Canadian Fund	C$	8.8094
d Eastern European Fd	DM	4.136
d Emerging Markets Fund	$	0.8976
d European Fund	DM	4.727
d Global Resources Fund	$	0.4910
d International Growth	$	2.794
d Japan Fund	Y	532.5
d Ecu Bond Fund	Ecu	0.9861
d Global Conv. Bond Fd	$	16.82
d International Bond	$	1.301
d Sterling Bond	£	1.0610
d Austr. Dollar Deposit	AS	1.119
d DM Deposit	DM	5.208
d French Franc Deposit	FF	10.82
d Sterling Deposit	£	1.922
d Swiss Franc Deposit	SF	5.345
d US$ Deposit	$	1.866
d Yen Deposit	Y	527.6
GARTMORE INDOSUEZ FUNDS 28/01/91		
Tel: (352) 46 54 24 470		
Fax: (352) 46 54 23		
BOND PORTFOLIOS		
d Deutsche Mark Bond	DM	5.84
d Dollar bond	$	2.01
d Global Bond	$	2.00
EQUITY PORTFOLIOS		
d Europe	Ecu	8.96
d International	$	2.02
d Japan	Y	241.00
d Natural Resources	$	1.96
d North America	$	2.48
d Pacific	$	2.94
d Singapore Malaysia	S$	5.10
d Switzerland	SF	2.47
GEFINOR FUNDS		
London: 071-4994171, Geneva: 41-22355530		
w East Investment Fund	$	798.34
w Scottish World Fund	£	161.5139
w State St. American	$	261.82
GENERALE BANK		
(See also Interselex Group)		
d Rentinvest	$	29.36
d Capital Rentinvest	$	150.94
d Rentinbel Distribution	LF	9133.00
d Rentinbel Capitalisation	LF	11576.00
GENESEE FUND Ltd		
w (B) Genesee Short	$	107.30
w (C) Genesee Opportunity	$	98.88
w (E) Genesee Balanced	$	108.13
GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT		
11 Athol St, Douglas, I of Man 44-624-626027		
w GAM America Inc.	$	288.02
w GAM Arbitrage Inc.	$	279.94
w GAM ASEAN Inc.	$	149.44 *
w GAM Australia Inc.	$	180.34 *
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. $	$	182.58
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. DM	DM	88.40
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. SF	SF	78.21
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. US Drd.	$	715.15
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. US Spe.	$	123.68
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. Yen	Y	11400.00
w GAM Boston Inc.	$	238.57
w GAM Europe Fund	$	93.24
w GAM European Inc.	$	96.52 *
w GAM Franc-Val Inc.	SF	151.73
w GAM France Inc.	FF	1387.40
w GAM Global Fund	$	102.91 *
w GAM High Yield Inc.	$	77.36
w GAM Hong Kong Inc.	$	180.00 *
w GAM International Inc.	$	128.73 *
w GAM Japan Inc.	$	677.24 *
w GAM Mltl-Mgr Deferred Cl	$	103.04
w GAM Mltl-Mgr Fd Inc Allect	$	107.46
w GAM Mltl-Mgr Fd Inc Gen Eq	$	104.15
d GAM Mltl-Mgr Fd Trading	$	112.86
w GAM Money Mkts Fd £	£	161.22
w GAM Money Mkts Fd $	$	100.64
w GAM Money Mkts Fd DM	DM	100.64
w GAM Money Mkts Fd SF	SF	100.65
w GAM Money Mkts Fd Yen	Y	10084.00
w GAM North America Fund	$	184.47
w GAM Pacific Basin Fund	$	128.99 *
w GAM Pacific Inc.	$	509.31 *
w GAM Restr. Fund Inc.	$	121.95
w GAM Selection Inc.	$	345.38
w GAM Singap-Malay Inc.	$	211.85 *
d GAM Sterling Spec. Bd Fd	£	99.92
w GAM Swiss Fr Spec Bd Fd	SF	78.67
w GAM Tyche S.A. Class A	$	194.08
w GAM U.S. Inc.	$	166.48
w GAM Univ. Accumulation	$	184.18
w GAM Univ. D-Mark Acc.	DM	181.53
w GAM Univ. D-Mark Inc.	DM	181.52
w GAM Univ. Income	$	184.18
w GAM Univ. Spain Inc.	SF	39.12
w GAM UT Inc.	$	382.12
w GAM Value Inc.	$	78.79
w GAM Whitehorn Fund Inc.	$	137.54
w GAM Worldwide Inc.	$	381.48 *
d GSAM Composite Inc.	$	222.61
GT MANAGEMENT PLC		
d G.T. ASEAN Fund	$	42.38
d G.T. Asia Fund	$	14.69
d G.T. Australia Fund	$	22.40
d G.T. Barry Japan Fund	$	24.87
w G.T. Biotech/Health Fd	$	13.32
d G.T. Bond Fund	$	17.38
w G.T. Britain Fund	£	4.74
d G.T. Deutschland Fund	$	11.75
w G.T. Dollar Fund	$	18.68
w G.T. Emerging Mkts Fd	$	7.59
w G.T. Euro Small Co Fd	$	25.28
d G.T. Europe Fund	$	25.43
w G.T. Global Small Co Fd	$	14.51
d G.T. Global Techno. Fd	$	18.24
d G.T. Hong Kong Fund	$	28.20
d G.T. Honshu Pathfinder	$	18.38
d G.T. Investment Fund	$	12.25
w G.T. Japan OTC Stocks Fd	$	8.75
w G.T. Japan Small Co Fd	$	13.35
w G.T. Korea Fund	$	4.79
w G.T. Nat Res Fd Gold Cl	$	4.81
w G.T. Newly Ind Countr Fd	$	24.19
d G.T. Select Dollar Bd Ptfl	$	
d G.T. Select Gilt Ptfl	£	
d G.T. Select Int'l Bd Ptfl	$	
r G.T. Technology Fund	$	38.28
d G.T. UK Small Companies	£	7.18
w G.T. US Small Companies	$	12.97
GUINNESS FLIGHT FUND MANAGERS LTD GUERNSEY		
GUINNESS FLIGHT Glbl Strategy Fd Ltd		
d Managed Currency Fd	$	35.79
d Global Bond Fd	$	29.86
d Global High Inc Bd Fd	$	21.83
d Gilt and £ Bd Fd	£	9.983
d Euro High Inc Bd Fd	£	20.12
d Global Equity Fd	$	42.87
d American Blue Chip Fd	$	20.43
d Japan and Pacific Fd	$	48.62
d UK Fund	£	17.96
d European Fund	$	89.10
GUINNESS FLIGHT Int'l Fd Ltd		
d Deutschmark Money Fund	DM	69.282
d Sterling Money Fund	£	21.687
d Swiss Franc Money Fund	SF	32.861
d US Dollar Money Fund	$	34.393
d Yen Money Fund	Y	6996.226
HILL SAMUEL GLOBAL PORTFOLIO		
1A rue Pierre d'Aspelt Luxembourg 1142		
d H.S. Glbl Ptfl £ Fix Int	£	18.12
d H.S. Glbl Ptfl Eur Fix Int	DM	9.34
d H.S. Glbl Ptfl Euro Eq	DM	7.70
d H.S. Glbl Ptfl Glbl Bond	$	10.31
d H.S. Glbl Ptfl Glbl Eq	$	9.01
d H.S. Glbl Ptfl Glbl Mngd	$	7.28
d H.S. Glbl Ptfl Jap Eq	Y	691.88
d H.S. Glbl Ptfl N. Amer Eq	$	9.25
d H.S. Glbl Ptfl Pac Bas Eq	$	8.40
d H.S. Glbl Ptfl UK Equity	£	7.80
d H.S. Glbl Ptfl US Sm Co Eq	$	8.57
HILL SAMUEL INVEST. MGMT. INT'L S.A.		
Jersey, P.O. Box 63, Tel 0534 76029		
Berne, P.O. Box 2622, Tel 4131 224051		
d Crossbow (For East)	SF	11.65
d CSF (Balanced)	SF	33.40
d European Equity Fund	DM	15.43
d Int'l Bond Fund	$	13.36
d Int'l Currency US	$	27.98
d Int'l Currency US Mngd	$	29.33
d ITF Fd (Technology)	$	14.87
d O'seas Fd (N. America)	$	58.63
IAM, 2 Bd. Royal LUXEMBOURG		
w IAM Bonds Fd-France A	FF	625.40
w IAM Bonds Fd-Allem. B	DM	231.81
w IAM Bonds Fd Japon C	Y	10642.00
w IAM Bonds Fd Div. B	FF	515.98
w IAM Europe 1992	Ecu	84.82
w IAM Europe 90/10	Ecu	101.09
w IAM Europe du Sud	Ecu	80.80
w IAM Europe Global	Ecu	77.17
w IAM Europe Lynx	Ecu	79.89
w IAM Flagship Fund	Ecu	83.98
INTERSELEX GROUP		
d Int. America Fund	$	16.32
d Int. Belgica Fund	BF	2295.00
d Int. Europa Sicav	LF	3220.00
d Int. Pacific Fund	$	938.85
d Int. World Fund	$	87.99
INVESCO MIM INT'L, POB 271, Jersey		
d Amer. Inc & Growth	$	1.561 *
d Asia Super Growth Fund	$	10.81
d Dollar Mngd Curr	$	14.86 *
d Dollar Mngd Ptfl	$	2.971
d Gold & Prec. Metals	$	0.758 *
d Gtd. RLW. 1994	$	7.89
d Int. High Income	$	2.588 *
d Japan Dollar Perf. Fund	$	3.008
d Jersey Gilt	£	0.1880
d Nippon Warrant Fund	$	9.70
d Okasan Global Strat	$	15.98
d Pioneer Markets	$	2.134
d Sterling Mngd Curr	£	17.81
d Sterling Mngd Ptfl	£	1.434
d UK Growth	£	8.919 *
TALFORTUNE INT'L. FUNDS		
w Class A (Aggr. Growth Ital.)	$	47.39
w Class B (Global Equity)	$	10.45
w Class C (Global Bond)	$	12.07
w Class D (Ecu Bond)	Ecu	10.02
JARDINE FLEMING, GPO Box 11448 Hg Kg		
d JF ASEAN Trust	$	19.98
d JF Far East Wrnt Tr.	$	7.18
d JF Glbl Conv. Tr.	$	11.19
d JF Hong Kong Trust	$	75.58
d JF Japan Sm. Co Tr.	Y	51487.00
d JF Japan Trust	Y	13635.00
d JF Malaysia Trust	$	8.70
d JF Pacific Inc. Tr.	$	77.02
d JF Thailand Trust	$	10.85
JULIUS BAER GROUP		
d Baerbond	SF	883.00
d Conbar	SF	1578.00
d D-Mark Baer Bond Fund	DM	986.00
d Dollar Baer Bond Fund	$	1162.00
d Emerging Europe Fund	DM	82.76
d Equibaer America	$	1769.00
d Equibaer Europe	SF	1364.00
d Europe Bond Fund	Ecu	106.26
d Liquibaer	$	1973.00
d SFR-BAER	SF	998.00
d Stockbar	SF	1678.00
d Swissbar	SF	1857.00
KIDDER, PEABODY & Co. Incorporated		
b Chesapeake Fund Ltd	$	1567.49
b Int'l Guaranteed Fund	$	1042.82
b Stonehenge Ltd	$	1261.44
KLEINWORT BENSON SELECT FUND		
d British Fund	Ecu	1.48
d Emerging Asia Fund	Ecu	1.39
d European Fund	Ecu	1.53
d International Fund	Ecu	1.39
d Japanese Fund	Ecu	1.34
d Kanazits World Fund	FM	9.17
d North American Fund	Ecu	1.51
d Pacific Fund	Ecu	1.26
LIPPO ASIA LIMITED		
w Java Fund	$	7.84
LLOYDS BANK PLC, POB 438, Geneva 11		
Ms Down Mac Neill, 41 (22) 3073333 ext.2294		
w Lloyds Int'l Dollar +	$	108.08
w Lloyds Int'l Europe +	SF	158.40
w Lloyds Int'l Growth +	SF	169.80
w Lloyds Int'l Income +	SF	345.00
w Lloyds Int'l N. America +	$	142.15
w Lloyds Int'l Pacific +	SF	133.30
MAGNUM FUTURES FUND Ltd		
m Deutschmark Class	DM	19.92
m Sterling Class	£	5.27
m US Dollar Class	$	9.00
MALABAR CAP MGMT (Bermuda) Ltd		
m Malabar Int'l Fund	$	9.15
MAN INTERNATIONAL FUTURES		
m Alubaf Mint Gtd. Fund Ltd	$	104.64
m Athena	$	10.19
m Fiona Mint Gtd Plc	$	135.60
m Mint Gtd Ltd - Aug 1995	$	12.74
m Mint Gtd Ltd - Dec 1994	$	15.59
m Mint Gtd Ltd - Jan 1994	$	17.75
m Mint Gtd Ltd - Nov 1993	$	21.90
m Mint Gtd Ltd - Series A	$	24.49
m Mint Gtd Ltd - Spec Issue	$	22.67
m Mint Limited - Income	$	15.19
m Mint Limited - Ordinary	$	45.85
m Mint Sp Res Ltd (BNP)	$	112.21
m Newcastle Guaranteed Ltd	$	12.10
MERRILL LYNCH		
d Dollar Assets Portfolio	$	1.00
d Iberia Portfolio	$	9.70
d Multi-Curr. Bond Ptfl Cl A	$	17.26
d US Federal Securities	$	9.85
d USA Income Portfolio	$	9.46
d World Nat Res Ptfl Sh A	$	10.48
d World Nat Res Ptfl Sh B	$	10.36
MERRILL LYNCH MLT NAT'L INV PFL		
GLOBAL CURRENCY BOND SERIES		
d Australian Dollar Ptfl		
d Category A	$	12.98
d Canadian Dollar Ptfl		
d Category A	C$	10.87
d Category B	C$	10.86
d Deutsche Mark Ptfl		
d Category A	DM	10.24
d Category B	DM	10.22
d Pound Sterling Ptfl		
d Category A	£	11.40
d Category B	£	11.37
d US Dollar Ptfl		
d Category A	$	11.64
d Category B	$	11.62
d Yen Portfolio		
d Category A	Y	1037.00
d Category B	Y	1035.00
MERRILL LYNCH MLT NAT'L INV PFL-EQ		
BASIC VALUE PORTFOLIO		
d Class A	$	9.17
d Class B	$	9.09
CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES PTFL		
d Class A	$	9.98
d Class B	$	9.93
CONVERTIBLE SERIES		
d Euro Equity Ptfl Cl A	$	9.45
d Euro Equity Ptfl Cl B	$	9.41
GLOBAL EQUITY PORTFOLIO		
d Class A	$	8.48
d Class B	$	8.48
NIMARBEN		
w Class A	$	101.57
NMB BANK, PO 1800, 1000 BV Amsterdam		
w NMB Dutch Fund	Fl	35.60
d NMB Euromix Fund	LF	2.187
d NMB Real Estate Fund	Fl	38.40
w The Brazil Fund	$	6.93
NOMURA INTL. (HONG KONG) Ltd		
d Nomura Jakarta Fund	$	8.18
NOMURA INVEST BANKING (M.E) E.C.		
d Nomura Gulf Fund	$	8.22
OBLIFLEX LIMITED		
w Convertibles	$	10.76
w Deutsche Mark	DM	13.86
w Dollar Long Term	$	15.98
w Dollar Medium Term	$	18.32
w Dutch Florin	Fl	13.21
w Dutch Florin Multi	Fl	10.90
w European Currency	Ecu	15.35
w French Franc	FF	109.90
w HY Euro Curr Divid Pay	Ecu	9.26
w HY Euro Currencies	Ecu	10.82
w Japanese Yen	Y	27.14
w Multicurrency	$	24.72
w Pound Sterling	£	17.70
w Swiss Franc	SF	10.51
w Swiss Franc Divid Pay	SF	10.12
w Swiss Multi-Dividend	SF	8.53
w Swiss Multicurrency	SF	11.98
w US Dollar Short Term	$	10.88
OLYMPIA Capital Intl. BVI		
c/o OCM, 17 Av. George V, 75008 PARIS		
Tel. 33-1-47208374		
w Finsbury Group	$	112.63
w Olympia Securitie	SF	103.87
w Winch. Capital	$	101.56
w Winch. Frontier	$	171.28
m Winch. Ful. Divers	$	16.10 *
m Winch. Ful. Orion	$	17.71 *
w Winch. Hldg Int'l Madison	Ecu	1044.17
w Winch. Hldg Int'l Ser D	Ecu	1227.66
w Winch. Hldg Int'l Ser F	Ecu	1223.01
w Winch. Hldg US$	$	16.36
w Winch. Reser. Multi. Gvbd	$	13.69
PARIBAS-GROUP		
d Cortexa International	$	101.40
d Europar	SF	523.20
d Europhenix	Ecu	163.76
d Luxor	$	8.63
d Moneyflow	LF	10072.00
d Obliaction	SF	83.88
d Par US Treas. Bond Cl B	$	120.83
d Pargest	SF	887.36
d Paribas-Rente A	LF	1218.00
d Paribas-Rente B	LF	1407.00
d Parinter Bond Fund	$	13.35
d Parinter Fund	$	207.58
d Parjapon	Y	2689.00
d Parsuisse	SF	1201.00
w Parvest Obli-DM A	DM	1221.93
w Parvest Obli-DM B	DM	1343.73
w Parvest Obli-Dollar A	$	1197.62
w Parvest Obli-Dollar B	$	1403.95
w Parvest Obli-Franc A	FF	1404.22
w Parvest Obli-Franc B	FF	1404.22
w Parvest Obli-Gulden A	Fl	1001.22
w Parvest Obli-Gulden B	Fl	1142.99
d Parvest Obli-Sterling	£	173.17
w Parvest Obli-Yen A	Y	111478.00
w Parvest Obli-Yen B	Y	121652.00
PERMAL GROUP		
b Drakkar Growth	$	1780.00
b EuroMir (Ecu) Ltd	Ecu	812.50
b Media Ltd	$	718.57
b Nascal Ltd	$	1589.53
b Upclyie Ltd	$	287.71
b Value N.V.	$	1738.17
PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.		
Rokin 55, 1012kk, Amsterdam (20-5211188)		
w Asia Pac. Growth Fd N.V.	$	27.48
w Asian Selection Fd N.V.	Fl	39.16
w DP Amer. Growth Fd N.V.	$	26.12
w Eur. Growth Fund N.V.	Fl	58.98
w Japan Diversified Fund	$	40.96
w Leveraged Cap Hold.	$	251.96
w Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V.	$	208.25
PRISM ASSET MANAGEMENT		
(212) 332-1032 advisor to:		
d Conqueror	$	91.65
d Prism Fut. Fd (EFF)	$	384.42
d PTJ	$	116.36
d Rainbow	$	121.75
PUTNAM		
d Emerging Hlth Sc. Trust	$	28.48
d Putnam Em. Info. Sc. Trust	$	15.83
d Putnam Glob. High Growth	$	11.59
d Putnam High Inc. GNMA Fd	$	9.36
d Putnam Int'l Fund	$	11.40
ROBECO GROUP		
POB 973, Rotterdam (10-4650711)		
d Robeco	Fl	87.40
d Rodamco	Fl	54.50
d Rolinco	Fl	80.70
d Rorento	Fl	61.30
ROTHSCHILD AST. MGT.		
w Tokyo Pacific Hldgs (Seq)	$	151.98
ROYAL B. CANADA, POB 246, GUERNSEY		
w RBC British Fund Ltd +	£	4.517
w RBC Canadian Fd Ltd +	C$	12.47
w RBC European Fund +	$	11.94 *
w RBC Far East & Pac. Fd +	$	36.43
w RBC Int'l Bond Fund Ltd +	$	14.87
w RBC Int'l Capital Fund +	$	49.31
d RBC Mngd Currency Fd +	$	41.91
d RBC North America Fd +	$	13.33
SAFRA REPUBLIC HOLDINGS		
w Republic (Gnsey) $ Inc Fd	$	9.76
w Republic Gam Fund	$	100.89
SKANDIFOND		
SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN		
w Equity Int'l Acc.	$	12.67
w Equity Int'l Inc.	$	10.93
w Equity Global	$	1.12
w Equity Far East	$	1.78
w Equity Gold	$	0.66
w Equity Japan	Y	103.00
w Equity Nordic	$	1.30
w Equity U.K.	£	1.97
w Equity Continental Europe	$	1.26
w Equity Mediterranean	$	0.98
w Equity North America	$	1.20
w Bond Int'l Acc.	$	9.55
w Bond Int'l Inc.	$	6.83
w High Income Acc	$	1.34
w High Income Inc.	$	1.06
w Bond Sweden	SKr	11.47
w Bond DEM	DM	8.95
w Bond Dollar	$	1.89
w Multicurrency	$	1.37
SOCIETE GENERALE GROUP		
SOGELUX FUND (SF)		
w SF Bonds A U.S.A.	$	12.83
w SF Bonds B Germany	DM	23.57
w SF Bonds C France	FF	98.62
w SF Bonds D Switz.	SF	20.72
w SF Bonds E G.B.	£	9.17
w SF Bonds F Japan	Y	1464.00
w SF Bonds G Europe	Ecu	12.98
w SF Bonds H World Wide	$	13.59
w SF Bonds J Belgium	BF	613.00
w SF Eq. K North America	$	12.63
w SF Eq. L W. Europe	Ecu	11.22
w SF Eq. M Pacific Basin	Y	1328.00
w SF Eq. N France	FF	78.03
w SF Eq. P Growth Countries	$	11.92
w SF Eq. Q Gold Mines	$	9.21
w SF Eq. R World Wide	$	11.87
w SF Short Term S France	FF	127.69
w SF Short Term T Eur.	Ecu	12.51
SOGELUX INDEX FUND (SIF)		
w S.I.F. France Capital	FF	859.02
w S.I.F. France Distrib.	FF	859.02
w S.I.F. GB Capital	£	95.10
w S.I.F. GB Distrib.	£	95.10
w S.I.F. Japan Capital	Y	12721.00
w S.I.F. Japan Distrib.	Y	12721.00
w S.I.F. US Capital	$	151.39
w S.I.F. US Distrib.	$	151.39
w S.I.F. World Capital	$	128.55
w S.I.F. World Distrib.	$	128.55
SODITIC ASSET MANAGEMENT INC.		
w SAM Diversified Inc.	$	109.64
w SAM Strategy Inc.	$	96.23
SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN S.A.		
146 Bd de la Petrusse, L-2330 Luxembourg		
w Neptune Maritime Fund	$	7.40
b SHB Bond Fund	$	48.35
w Svenska Sel. Fd Amer Sh.	$	11.33
d Svenska Sel. Fd Germany	DM	8.75
d Svenska Sel. Fd Int'l Bd Sh.	$	11.56
d Svenska Sel. Fd Int'l Sh.	$	46.62
w Svenska Sel. Fd Japan	Y	512.46
d Svenska Sel. Fd Nordic Sh.	$	9.60
d Svenska Sel. Fd Pacif Sh.	$	4.04
d Svenska Sel. Fd S/T Asa Sh.	$	18.92
SWISS BANK CORP. (Issue Prices)		
d America Valor	$	278.47
d Anglo Valor	£	169.71
d Asia Portfolio	$	415.30
d Convert Bond Selection	SF	85.54
d D-Mark Bond Selection	DM	108.75
d Dollar Bond Selection	$	141.01
d Ecu Bond Selection	Ecu	102.76
d Florin Bond Selection	Fl	114.45
d France Valor	FF	1459.60
d Germania Valor	DM	409.51
d Gold Portfolio	$	247.23
d Iberia Valor	Pta	41591.00
d Ital Valor	Lit	348317.00
d Japan Portfolio	Y	27273.00
d SBC £ MMF	£	2174.62
d SBC 100 Index Fund	SF	910.00
d SBC DM Short A/B	DM	1028.13
d SBC Ecu MMF	Ecu	2864.82
d SBC Euro Stock	Ecu	137.00
d SBC Sfr Bond A	SF	1033.63
d SBC Sfr Bond B	SF	1074.37
d SBC US$ MMF	$	6381.75
d SBC Yen MMF	Y	522638.00
d Sterling Bond Selection	£	111.15
d Sw. Foreign Bond Selection	SF	101.99
d Swissvalor	SF	316.75
d Universal Bond Selection	SF	68.76
d Universal Fund	SF	90.04
d Yen Bond Selection	Y	11196.00
T. ROWE PRICE ASSOCIATES INC.		
m T. Rowe Price Frontier Ltd	$	11.43
TEMPLETON W.WIDE INVESTMENTS		
GROWTH PORTFOLIO		
d Class A-1	$	8.78
d Class A-2	$	9.53
d Class A-3	$	8.98
d Class B-1	$	8.66
d Class B-2	$	9.41
INCOME PORTFOLIO		
d Class A	$	11.06
d Class B	$	11.02
TERMINVEST Tel: 48.78.92.89		
m Dual Futures Fd Cl D Units	$	106.08
m Galaxy Futures Fund Ltd	$	113.81
THORNTON MANAGEMENT Ltd		
d Eastern Crusader Fund	$	8.33
w Global Access Fund	$	9.40
d Pacif Invt Fd SA $	$	7.93
d Pacif Invt Fd SA DM	DM	23.21
w Pacif Invt Wrnt Fd SA $	$	2.93
d Pacif Invt Wrnt Fd SA DM	DM	8.57
d Thor. Lift Dragons Fd Ltd	$	18.66
d Thornton HK Gateway Fd	$	14.34
d Thornton Int'l Opp. Fd	$	1.61
d Thornton Japan Fund Ltd	$	25.02
d Thornton Orient Inc Fd Ltd	$	20.34
w Thornton Phil. Redev. Fd	$	17.78
d Thornton Tiger Fd Ltd	$	26.900
NEW TIGER SEL. FUND		
d Indonesia	$	7.07
d Malaysia	$	8.28
d Thailand	$	8.06
TYNDALL GLOBAL FUND		
12, rue Goethe L-1637 Luxembourg		
Tel: 352-40 46.46.81		
d Tiger	p	106
d European	p	100
d Wall Street	p	112
d British Lion	p	102
d International	p	106
d Japan	p	97
d High Yield	p	119
TYNDALL INT'L GUERNSEY Ltd		
Tel: 0481 27963		
d American Spec. Sits	$	43.15
d Euroband	$	22.15
d Gilt	£	546.20
d Mngd Currency Dollar	$	1.845
d Mngd Currency Sterling	£	116.40
d Mortgage	C$	14.57
d Overseas	$	24.44
d Tiger	$	36.92
UEBERSEEBANK Zurich		
d B-Fund	SF	947.16
d E-Fund	SF	482.62
d J-Fund	SF	318.62
d M-Distribution	SF	91.77
d M-Fund	SF	966.20
d UBZ Euro-Income Fund	SF	9.45
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND		
d Amca American Shares	SF	33.50
d Bond-Invest	SF	58.50
d Brit-Invest Shares	SF	636.00
d D-Mark-Invest Bonds	DM	192.60
d Dollar-Invest Bonds	$	111.10
d ESPAC Spanish Shares	SF	158.50
d Eurit	SF	277.00
d Fonsa Swiss Shares	SF	171.00
d Francit Shares	SF	171.00
d Germac Shares	SF	196.50
d Globinvest Shares	SF	87.50
d Gold Invest Shares	SF	161.50
d Holland-Invest Shares	SF	281.00
d Itac Shares	SF	152.00
d Japan-Invest Shares	SF	1088.00
d Sima (stock price)	SF	225.00
d Skandinavien-Invest	SF	192.00
d UBS Money Mkt Invest	$	1018.89
d Yen-Invest Bonds	Y	80283.00
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt		
d Unifonds	DM	28.90
d Unirak	DM	70.60
d Unirenta	DM	34.50
d Unizins	DM	104.00
UNIVERSAL GROUP OF FUNDS		
d Univers Sav Amer.	C$	8.29
d Univers Sav Equity	C$	9.58
d Univers Sav Global	C$	5.83
d Univers Sav Nat. Res.	C$	4.24
d Univers Sav Pacific	C$	8.08
US FEDERAL SECURITIES FUND		
d Category A	$	

Other Funds

Fund	Cur.	Price
r Actigrossance	$	511.32
d Actifinance Int'l	$	1070.76
w Actifutures Ltd	$	1284.58
w Actigestion	FF	1298.28
w Activest Int'l	$	23.70
d Amvabel	Fl	61.00
w Aquila International Fund	$	234.69
b Ariane	$	4067.83
d Asia Oceania Fund	$	8.29
m Associated Investors Inc.	$	727.00
m Atlantic Fund	$	67.21
d Atlas Fund	SF	67.71
r Australia Fund	$	15.67
w Balfour Maclaine Series 1	$	989.2900
w BDO Inv Fund-Ecu Bd	Ecu	5417.25
w BEM International	$	5.72
w Bergen Int'l Fund	$	11.30
w Bondselex-Issue Pr.	SF	103.95
m Cal Futures 1998 Fd Ltd	$	77.82
d CB German Index Fund	DM	106.33
w CFE Future Fd N.V.	$	93.37
m Cleveland Offshore Fd	$	19.97
w CMI Investment Fund	$	1385.08
w Columbia Securities	Fl	92.32
w Convert. Fd. Int'l A Certs.	$	16.91
w Convert. Fd. Int'l B Certs.	$	34.17
w Cumber Int'l N.V.	$	182.04
d D. Witter Wld Wide Ivt Tst	$	24.35
w D.G.C.	$	200.29
w Daiwa Japan Fund	Y	6416.00
w Dias Income Fund	FR	37.35
d Dreyfus America Fund	$	17.47
w Dumenil Amerique	$	1025.23
w Dumenil Asia Pacifique	$	1025.23
w Dumenil Bonds Plus	$	1164.09
w Dumenil Europe	Ecu	1036.16
w Dumenil France	FF	6216.78
w Dumenil Opportunit	$	1025.23
m Dumenil Arbitrage Fd NV	$	638.08
d Ecu Pic Omega Fund	$	
w Egs Overseas Fund Ltd	$	872.09
d Eml Belg. Ind. Plus (A)	BF	7302.80
d Eml Belg. Ind. Plus (B)	BF	7302.00
d Eml France Ind. Plus (A)	FF	740.97
d Eml France Ind. Plus (B)	FF	740.97
d Eml Germ. Ind. Plus (A)	DM	77.29
d Eml Germ. Ind. Plus (B)	DM	77.29
d Eml UK Index Plus (A)	£	85.41
d Eml UK Index Plus (B)	£	85.41
w Esple Sta Inv M Sth Eur Fds		9.77
d Esprit Sicav	Ecu	1044.13
d Eurcaud	FF	920.10
d Europe 1992	$	9.84
d Europe Obligations	Ecu	77.27
w F.I.T. Fund FF	FF	117.93
w F.M.P. Portfolio	$	0.4979
w Fairfield Int'l Ltd	$	148.55
w Fairfield Sentry Ltd	$	207.90
w Fairfield Strat. Ltd	$	59.45
m Fatum Fund	$	786.59
w First Eagle Fund	$	34028.56
m First Frontier Funds	$	87.26
w FL Trust Switzerland	SF	79.43
d Fondiltalia	$	78.21
w Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF	142.45
d Force Cash DM Sicav	DM	5168.52
d Force Cash Ecu Sicav	Ecu	2621.46
d Force Cash FF Sicav	FF	15645.69
d Force Cash US$ Sicav	$	3088.86
d Forexfund Limited	$	9.67
w Formula Selection Fd	SF	58.73
d Frankl-Trust Effekten Fd	DM	128.72
d Frankl-Trust Interzins	DM	18.47
m Gems Progressive Fd Ltd	$	1115.25
w Georges V Inv. Bond F.	$	24.11
m German Sel. Associates	DM	1587.81
d Green Line France	FF	577.73
w Hasenbichler Com AG	$	1225.00
w Hassenbichler Hldgs. N.V.	$	315.95
w Hantech T.F.	SF	10581.00
w Hesfin Funds	$	18.74
w Horizon Fund	$	2020.62
w Ibex Holdings Ltd	SF	156.04
w IFDC Japan Fund	Y	25494.00
r ILA-IGB	$	1.55
r ILA-IGS	$	9.94
m IncAmerica N.V.	$	16.61
m IncAsia N.V.	$	9.46
r Int'l Securities Fund	$	29.18
m Interface Fund Ltd	$	150.78
d Interfund SA	$	44.43
w Intermarket Fund	$	446.18
w Intersec SA	$	3464.25
d Investa DWS	DM	63.03
d Investmentor Fund	$	103.98
m J Capel Guaranteed Fund	$	18.80
w Japan Pacific Fund	$	187.48
w Japan Rep. Growth F.	Y	827332.00
m Japan Selection Assets	Y	9530.00
w Japan Selection Fund	$	222.14
d JJ Placement	FF	12445.07
w JWH Worldwide Fund	$	8.14
d Kenmar Guaranteed	$	9.82
w Kenmar Int'l-B	$	11369.00
d Kenmar L/C	$	9.17
m Key Hedge Fund Inc	$	106.43
w Kleinwort Bens. Jap. Fd	$	179.94
d KML-II H. Yield	$	490.23
w Korea Growth Trust	$	29.83 *
w LACO International	$	5.51
w Leumi Val. Francaises	FF	965.69
m London Portfolio G'td. I	$	87.28
m London Portfolio G'td. II	$	8.63
w Luxfund	$	109.41
m Lynx Sel. Holdings	SF	110.74
m Maritime Fund Int'l Ltd	$	1019.45
w Mat Growth ESCF DM	DM	17.59
w Mat Growth USCF $	$	9.35
w MBE Japan Fund	LF	1822.09
m MCM Int. Limited	$	147.01
d Mediolanum Sel. Fd	$	35.97
w ML Morgens Lv HY Inv	NVS	8.45
w Moore Global Invts. Ltd	$	1983.28
d NCA Fund	$	10.31
w Nippon Fund	$	109.00
d NM Inc. & Growth Fund	$	17.12
m NMT Asian Sel. Portfolio	$	173.58
m NMT Citadel Bond	SF	112.86
m NMT Nostec Portfolio	$	118.82
d Nomura-Cap Int'l Eq Fd	$	13.97
d Nordmix	Lit	10785.00
m Nova Plus Fund I Ltd	$	1050.00
w Noveurope	Ecu	2452.72
m NSP F.I.T. Ltd	$	14.07
m Oppenheimer U.S. Arb.	$	126.56
w Optimum Fund	$	1213.81
m Overlook Performance	$	1443.85
d Pacific Nies Fund	$	6.79
d PAM Futures Trust	$	419.85
w Pancurri Inc.	$	169.79
m Paragon Fund Limited	$	10.27
w Plurivest International	FF	170.54
d Precision Fd Ltd	$	80.52
w Prosp. I.M. Inc. P.F.	$	3.28
w Puget-Mahe Barclays Pac	$	162.08
w Quantum Fund N.V.	$	17231.86
d SAGA Amerique	FF	692.39
d SAGA Court Terme	FF	1280.41
d SAGA France Sicav	FF	422.97
d SAGA Long T. Capital	FF	1110.62
d SAGA Opportunites	FF	664.73
d SAGA Pacifique	FF	1061.13
d SAGA Premiere	FF	1190.45
w Samurai Portfolio	SF	228.00
d Sanyo Kle. Spain Fd	$	10.13
d Sarakreek Holding n.v.	$	16.95
d Saturn Fund	$	1180.95
d SCI / Tech. SA Luxembourg	$	17.65
m Scimitar Guar. Curr Fd	$	8.46
m Scimitar Guaranteed	$	8.30
m Securefund 2000 Ltd	$	5.00
m SLH Guar. F.F.I.	$	1059.19
w SP International SA	$	6257.62
d Strat. Int'l Gold Fund SA	$	6.96
w Techno Growth Fund	SF	46.32
d Templeton Glob Inc.	$	9.92
d The Petrus Fund Ltd	$	1.03
m TIIC (OTC) Jap. Fd Sicav	$	11.77
w Transpacific Fund	Y	24692.00
d Triton Offshore Class A	$	632.67
d Triton Offshore Class B	$	594.90
d Tudor B.V.I. Futures LTD	$	8078.00
d Turquoise Fund	$	220.17
m Tweedy Browne (UK) n.v.	$	1226.80
m Tweedy Browne n.v. Cl A	$	3288.40
w Tweedy Browne n.v. Cl B	$	1548.10
d Uni Bond Fund	Ecu	1636.07
r Uni Capital Fund	Ecu	1155.29
d Unico Equity Fund	DM	65.00
d Unico Inv. Fund	DM	67.28
m Unitrad $US	$	1075.95
m Unitrad FF	FF	11075.86
m Unitrad SF	SF	1091.41
d Univers Bonds	DM	136.76
w Vanderbilt Assets	$	14.03
m Victor Futures Fund	$	225.86
d Victoria Holdings Limited	$	100.00
w Wilier Asian Fund	$	10.19
w Willerbond Capital	$	14.48
d World Balanced Fund S.A.	$	12.17
w Worldwide Securities	$	35.22
w Worldwide Special	$	784.83
m Zweig Int'l Ltd	$	10173.00

AS - Australian Dollars; AS - Austrian Schillings; BF - Belgian Francs; C$ - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Mark; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; Lit - Italian Lira; LF - Luxembourg Francs; p - pence; Pts - Pesetas; SGS - Singapore Dollars; SF - Swiss Francs; Y - Yen; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; - @ Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ++ - Paris exchange; +++ - Amsterdam exchange; e - misquoted earlier; x - not registered with regulatory authority

To our fund listers

Both the fax and telex numbers for updating funds prices have changed. Please now send these to: Fax (33-1) 40 28 07 77 Tlx 215 326 (MPAL F).

For information on how to have your fund listed, fax Simon OSBORN on (33-1) 46 37 52 12.

SPORTS

With No Closing Shot, Connecticut Skids to Sixth Straight Defeat

The Associated Press

Connecticut made just two field goals in the final 12 minutes, but it was the shot the Huskies' didn't take that stretched their losing streak to six games.

They trailed No. 8 Syracuse by 68-66 with three seconds left Monday night in Hartford, Connecticut, when John Gwynn got a pass from Chris Smith near the basket. Gwynn was open briefly but opted to dribble and never got off a shot.

"I knew how much time was left, but the play wasn't for me at all, and I was shocked," Gwynn said. "I was going in for the rebound."

The Huskies (12-7 overall, 3-6 in the Big East) kept it close by making seven of eight free throws in the final four minutes. But Syracuse (18-3, 6-3) held them to 29 percent shooting in the second half.

Dave Johnson led the winners with 27 points, while Billy Owens had 15 and 16 rebounds. Smith had 25 points for Connecticut.

Both teams had trouble shooting down the stretch, with Syracuse going 3:59 without a field goal and Connecticut 8:47.

"Both sides were afraid to play basketball tonight," said the Syracuse coach, Jim Boeheim, whose Orangemen had lost by 10 points Saturday to Providence, then next-to-last in the conference. "It was like throwing passes to the other team. Nobody stole the ball tonight on either team.

"The kids are so concerned about everything they've been reading and hearing about how they can't play this or can't play that" that they are "afraid to play," Boeheim said.

"But it's been only how many days since these two teams were playing great basketball?"

The six straight losses matched the Huskies' total for last season. They have dropped from a No. 13 ranking three weeks ago to the "others receiving votes" category in the latest poll.

No. 1 UNLV 126, Utah State 83: The defending national champions won their 26th straight, improving to 16-0 overall and 9-0 in the Big West. The Runnin' Rebels led by 20-2 six minutes into the game in Logan, Utah, and stretched their lead to 42 midway through the second half. Larry Johnson led UNLV with 24 points and 12 rebounds. Kendall Youngblood paced Utah State (7-11, 4-5) with 28 points.

No. 16 East Tennessee State 99, Marshall 89: The Buccaneers (16-2, 6-1) overcame a four-for-22 effort from 3-point range with solid defense for a Southern Conference victory in Johnson City, Tennessee.

Tulane 84, No. 22 New Orleans 83: David Whitmore's baseline 3-pointer at the second overtime's buzzer in New Orleans ended a 17-game winning streak. G.J. Hunter's 3-pointer with 16 seconds left made it 83-81, then Michael Christian stole the inbounds pass by New Orleans (17-3) and passed to Whitmore.

Christian had tied the score at 68 with a 3-pointer at the regulation-play buzzer; both teams made two free throws in the first overtime.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

Six More Major Leaguers Beat Arbitration Deadline

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — With major league baseball's five new-look free agents having until midnight Tuesday to sign with new teams or stay with their present clubs, six players in salary arbitration have agreed to one-year contracts.

That left 116 in arbitration, with hearings to begin Monday and run through Feb. 21.

Bip Roberts quadrupled his salary Monday when the San Diego Padres settled at $875,000, a raise of $680,000. Roberts batted .309 and scored 104 runs as a leadoff man and started at four different positions. The new figure roughly split the difference between what Roberts had sought in arbitration, $950,000, and what the club had offered, $762,500.

Outfielder John Kruk and Philadelphia agreed at $1,175,000, a raise of $495,000. Pitcher Eric Plunk and the New York Yankees agreed to $950,000, a raise of $435,500. Outfielder Dave Martinez and Montreal settled at $805,000, a raise of $395,000.

First baseman Todd Benzinger and Cincinnati agreed to $705,000, a raise of $380,000, while infielder Rene Gonzales and Toronto settled at $306,250, a $100,000 raise.

The five players still in the new-look free agency period were outfielder Chili Davis of California and pitchers Jack Morris of Detroit, Juan Berenguer of Minnesota, Dave LaPoint of the New York Yankees and Mike LaCoss of San Francisco.

Fouling the Ump: It's $1,000 a Bite

The Associated Press

CARACAS — The Venezuelan Professional Baseball Association has fined a manager $1,000 for grabbing an umpire and attempting to bite him in the neck.

The incident occurred during a playoff game Sunday in Caracas between the Cardenales de Lara and Leones del Caracas. The Cardenales needed to win to become champion and represent Venezuela at the Caribbean Series in Miami, Florida.

When the umpire, Emilio Velázquez called a Leones player safe at first base during the eighth inning, the Cardenales' manager, Domingo Carrasquel, stormed from the dugout. He then jumped on Velázquez, grabbed his neck and tried to bite him.

Velázquez was rescued by the players. And Leones won the game, 4-3.

The Wan Days of Midwinter

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — How familiar the new jargon of war sounds to old sporting ears. We hear psychologists warning the generals that troops kept on red alert too long go stale, but the way some generals use sports clichés suggests that they knew, long ago, that priming men for action has as much to do with mind as body.

Peaking is at least as old as Spartacus; hiring professional shrinks is a little less ancient. In soccer, Brazilians first deployed in-house psychologists 40 years ago to help with the mood swings of players recruited to World Cup camps, which plucked them away from home and club and temptation for months on end.

Brazil's elite came down from their retreat on the "Finger of God" mountain above Rio de Janeiro to win three World Cups in a style more relaxed, confident and fresh than we are likely to see again.

The *concentrato*, as Brazil called its training base, would be impossible to run now that players have become mercenaries whose European pay-masters would never condone a three-month leave of absence on national duty. But like combatants at war, the modern player cannot make a move that is not instantly under the eye of television. The waiting, the constant state of readiness and, in soccer, the unrelenting call to action, exacts an obvious mental and physical toll.

Rob Hughes

For most soccer stars, the major call-up came and went last summer. Only people who think of players as automatons can wonder why, in midwinter, the stars' appetite wanes.

Diego Maradona is, as usual, the extreme in wanting to escape Napoli, to get out of Italy and go where the money will be just as high but the demands less cruel. He is 30 going on 50, a man satiated with riches and battered toward submission. Ludicrously, he plays truant like a schoolboy and, in one of the many newspaper columns he purportedly writes, declares his simpleton's solution to the Gulf conflict: "Bush and Hussein should solve the problem the way gentlemen did in the past, with a duel."

Little Diego always did inhabit a fantasy world, for which we loved the things he did on the field and deplored his irrationality off it. He would pose no problem to a psychiatrist; classic schizophrenia brought on by a lifetime of being passed from boot to boot of opponents, from palm to palm by employers.

BUT what does the first month of a new year say about soccer's finest? It tells us that Toto Schillaci is back at square one, bemused at being upstaged at Juventus by a powerful, eager young goal-getter, Pierluigi Casiraghi.

Did anyone seriously think Schillaci could sustain those frenetic scoring bursts of high summer? Such running, such disregard for personal safety, is fueled by adrenaline. While Toto was expending it, Casiraghi was setting his sights on the Juventus season ahead.

Just 21, big, aggressive and unafraid, Casiraghi has shrugged off shoulder surgery to play a rampant duet with Roberto Baggio. Together, they led Juve to a 5-0 thrashing of Parma on Sunday. Schillaci, suspended, could only watch and wonder.

Also sitting it out was Milan's Marco Van Basten. He appears to have mislaid his prime quality, the cold nerve of a marksman who snipes without mercy from incredible angles and tight spots. Last week, he pulled a Maradona: He told his club he didn't want to play.

The Dutch striker sees himself as another Johan Cruyff, a player fit to dictate the tactics. On the Netherlands' national team, van Basten has lately persuaded the coach, Rinus Michels, to abandon defensiveness and, playing the way he likes, helped himself to five goals against poor Malta last month.

But he has not scored for Milan since Nov. 11, and he blames the tactics with which Milan has conquered the world for two years. His point is that Dutch players thrive on a cooperative approach. They demand a say in what suits them, and van Basten, at least, thinks Milan's style has outgrown its capacity to surprise.

Foolishly, he belittles Milan's coach, Arrigo Sacchi. An intelligent and sensitive man, Sacchi named "the untouchable" van Basten for last Wednesday's match against Pisa, but the Dutchman dropped himself for that and Sunday's match in Genoa, saying his form just wasn't up to it.

This behavior may well have its roots in the wretched Dutch displays at the World Cup, where van Basten labored without publicly letting on that he had begun the tournament riddled with antibiotics after a flu attack.

WHILE battle fatigue catches up with others, I guess who has shined this first month of 1991? If I tell you he's a German that won't shock you. But it is not Lothar Matthäus, Jürgen Klinsmann or any other World Cup player. It is our old friend, Bernd Schuster.

Now 30, Schuster has husbanded his fitness by refusing to represent his country for years and by long, long absences while in dispute with clubs. He is getting a bit old to play the *enfant terrible*, having wasted his prime at Barcelona bickering with the president, then joining Real Madrid to spite Barcelona and turning on the style for a season before losing the mood.

But now he is at Real's city rival, Atlético Madrid, and suddenly blossoming again. There is at the moment no more influential figure in soccer: he has the physical strength and range no other German can command since Günther Netzer, yet he can caress a ball with a loving touch.

At Atlético he bestrides the midfield, coaxing Paolo Futre into playing like he should have years ago, carving openings for defender Juanito Rodríguez to score or, shedding one, two opponents, netting the goal himself. Schuster is alive again, creatively stroking Atlético in pursuit of league leader Barcelona. Maybe that is his motivation: maybe it is his customary first-season flourish.

But while Gaby Schuster may be able to put a finger on why her husband's wine so often turns to water, I don't believe a psychologist ever could. Indeed, it would drive the shrink to drink.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of the Sunday Times.

■ FIFA Is to Clarify New Foul Rules

The inconsistent interpretation of the new rules governing the "professional foul" has caused so much confusion that FIFA is preparing to issue referees more precise guidelines, Reuters reported Tuesday.

Guido Tognoni, the spokesman for the world governing body of soccer, said FIFA had accepted that there is a need to clarify some aspects of the new rules and that the referees' committee would probably issue more detailed guidelines at next month's meeting.

"The thinking behind the rule is very clear, that is to protect the attacking player," Tognoni said. "We are not considering withdrawing this, but perhaps we need to give referees more extensive information.

English referees have become so concerned about criticism of the way they are enforcing the rules, they have organized a series of meetings with players, managers, league and FA officials to thrash out the problem.

Agassi Turns Upbeat on Wimbledon

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Andre Agassi is not offering any promises yet, but he says that all systems appear to be go for making his first appearance at Wimbledon since 1987.

"I'm kind of nervous about it, but I hope they're anticipating me coming," he said from his home in Las Vegas.

Agassi even said he would have no qualms about shedding his neon attire and wearing the traditional Wimbledon whites.

"I made a bunch of tongue-in-cheek comments in the past that my reason for not playing was that I couldn't wear my colors," he said. "But that wasn't really it."

"I just didn't think I was ready physically to play both the French and Wimbledon. The last time I tried it I wasn't around long enough to get a feel for either of them."

That time, 1987, Agassi followed a second-round exit at Paris with a first-round loss at Wimbledon.

"I never even saw Centre Court because I didn't have the right kind of pass to get on it," he said. "So I'm kind of excited about going."

□

The comeback plans of Björn Borg may last only as long as his dwindling supply of wooden Donnay rackets.

Borg, 34, has sampled and discarded the wide-bodied weaponry favored by the current crop of tennis stars, but apparently the wooden models that helped make him a champion are, like the man wielding them, a collector's item.

When Bob Kain, head of the International Management Group, asked Donnay to delve into the warehouse in search of the specs and blueprints for Borg's racket of choice, the company discovered it had thrown away the mold.

So far, a search of several European companies for a replacement has turned up no leads, nor has Borg indicated that he was ready to trade his trustworthy woodies for heavy metal.

□

The top women on the circuit continue to treat the task of allying with doubles partners like a game of musical chairs.

Martina Navratilova will reunite with Pam Shriver for six events, beginning this week in Japan and moving next to Chicago, site of their first partnership a decade ago.

But Navratilova still plans to play the U.S. Open alongside Steffi Graf and may give the new partnership a test run at Amelia Island in April.

Jennifer Capriati, 14, who already paired up with Billie Jean King and Navratilova in her debut season, is expected to team this year with Gabriela Sabatini, Graf's customary partner for the four Grand Slam events.

Navratilova trained in Chicago for the last two weeks with King, the coach she shared with Tim Mayotte in split sessions there.

After a two-month layoff because of extensive arthroscopic knee surgery on both knees, Navratilova said she and her game had been revitalized.

"I guess you can teach an old dog new tricks," she said. "It's like I've been de-aged by 10 years."

■ Cairo Davis Cup Off

The Egyptian Tennis Federation has postponed this weekend's first-round Davis Cup matches against Senegal because of security concerns related to the Gulf war, The Associated Press reported from Cairo.

The three-day event was to begin Friday in Cairo. It was rescheduled for March 29 through 31.

Last week the Egyptian Soccer Federation suspended all its matches for the same reason.

AP

Agassi: "Kind of nervous."

AP

Borg: A collector's item?

BOOKS

GRINGOS

By Charles Portis. 269 pages. $18.95. Simon & Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N. Y. 10020.

Reviewed by
Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THE protagonists in Charles Portis's wonderfully comic novels tend to be determined innocents. Whether they are Norwood Pratt in "Norwood" (1966), Matty Ross in "True Grit" (1968), Raymond E. Midge in "The Dog of the South" (1979) or Lamar Jimmerson in "Masters of Atlantis" (1985), Portis's characters always set off on outlandish quests with an eye to winning a hostile world to their odd points of view. The results are often quietly hilarious.

The case is a little different in "Gringos," Portis's latest novel. Jimmy Burns is a 41-year-old American from Louisiana passing his time away in Mérida, in the Yucatan. Jimmy was once in the business of unearthing pre-Columbian artifacts, "a little recovery work, that's all." ("All I know is that the older stuff is usually at the bottom.") But he's out of that game now and into doing odd hauling jobs with his old Chevrolet truck.

One day he stops in a garbage dump to change the truck's oil. A gang of hippies drives in and accosts him, led by Big Dan, who "looked like a wrestling act, beef gone to fat, but with his costume not quite worked out."

But Jimmy is not fazed. He offers to fetch a few beers from the cab of his truck, pulls out his shotgun instead, holds the gang at bay while smashing its car, and makes his escape. Later, it occurs to him to check the identity of a little girl he noticed with the group.

He discovers that she is a runaway from Perry, Florida, named LaJoye Mishell Teeter (also known as Red), for whose return a $2,000 reward has been offered. Jimmy races back to the dump, but Dan's gang has gone.

Jimmy Burns, in short, is not a typical Portis hero. So when Jimmy sets out on a quest to track down Big Dan and return the child LaJoye Mishell Teeter to her parents, innocence does not collide with reality in the wily way that leads Portis's fiction its usual comic flare. Jimmy just undertakes a job of work.

This is not to say that "Gringos" isn't full of Portis's familiar drolleries.

There is the usual roundup of quirky characters, among them, "Louise Kurie, the 90-pound woman," who "had come down here to investigate flying saucer landings"; and Refugio Bautista Osorio, the jungle trader who counts his wealth in 55-gallon cans holding the residue of "all manner of petro-chemical goo" and who moves "like a bi-legged and cocky little third basement."

And there are similarly curious plot developments: the poison-pen letters that Jimmy keeps receiving; Refugio's sale of irrigation pipes to a Mennonite farmer named Winkel; a journey to the City of Dawn to prevent a human sacrifice intended to ward off the end of the world.

The trouble is, despite the considerable appeal of "Gringos," you never really care whether Jimmy is going to find Big Dan or little Red. It doesn't seem to matter why Louise's husband, Rudy, has disappeared or whether, as Louise suspects, he has been carried away in a spacecraft.

Portis has painted a splendid mural of Mexico, with parrots that "go like bullets," monkeys that howl hysterically and colonies of ticks that come showering down. But for all its color, Portis' mural remains strangely flat. The mind's eye is often dazzled, but the emotions remain disengaged.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

This Week		Last Week	Weeks on List
1	THE SECRET PILGRIM, by John le Carré	1	3
2	THE PLAINS OF PASSAGE, by Jean M. Auel	2	15
3	COLD FIRE, by Dean R. Koontz		1
4	DAZZLE, by Judith Krantz	5	9
5	THE WITCHING HOUR, by Anne Rice	3	12
6	FOUR PAST MIDNIGHT, by Stephen King	4	20
7	JURASSIC PARK, by Michael Crichton	6	9
8	POSSESSION, by A.S. Byatt	9	6
9	BATTLEGROUND, by W. E. B. Griffin		1
10	VITAL SIGNS, by Robin Cook	12	2
11	MEMORIES OF MIDNIGHT, by Sidney Sheldon	7	23
12	THE BURDEN OF PROOF, by Scott Turow	8	33
13	THE FOURTH K, by Mario Puzo	10	3
14	CIRCLE OF FRIENDS, by Maeve Binchy		1
15	OH, THE PLACES YOU'LL GO! by Dr. Seuss	14	48

NONFICTION

1	IRON JOHN, by Robert Bly	2	10
2	THE CIVIL WAR, by Geoffrey C. Ward with Ric Burns and Ken Burns	3	16
3	A LIFE ON THE ROAD, by Charles Kuralt	1	11
4	BO KNOWS BO, by Bo Jackson and Dick Schaap	5	11
5	THE NEW RUSSIANS, by Hedrick Smith	4	2
6	YOU JUST DON'T UNDERSTAND, by Deborah Tannen	7	25
7	MILLIE'S BOOK, as dictated to Barbara Bush	6	18
8	THE SPIRITUAL LIFE OF CHILDREN, by Robert Coles	12	2
9	THE CAT AND THE CURMUDGEON, by Cleveland Amory	8	15
10	POWERSHIFT, by Alvin Toffler	10	11
11	GET TO THE HEART, by Barbara Mandrell with George Vecsey	9	19
12	ALL I REALLY NEED TO KNOW I LEARNED IN KINDERGARTEN (illustrated edition), by Robert Fulghum	15	11
13	GOD, COUNTRY, NOTRE DAME, by Theodore M. Hesburgh with Jerry Reedy	11	3
14	PATRIMONY, by Philip Roth		1
15	DARKNESS VISIBLE, by William Styron	13	14

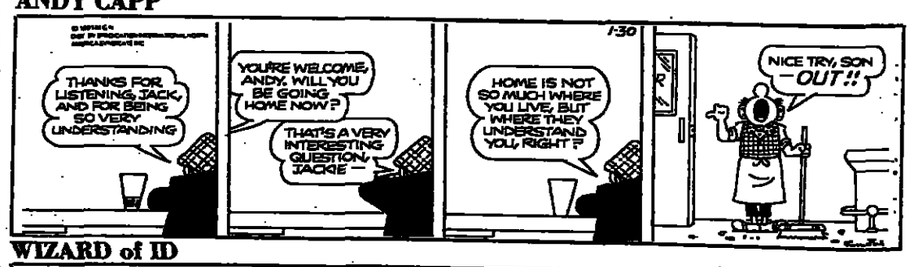
ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS

1	FINANCIAL SELF-DEFENSE, by Charles J. Givens	1	8
2	HOMECOMING, by John Bradshaw	2	24
3	WEALTH WITHOUT RISK, by Charles J. Givens	3	96
4	FIND WALDO NOW, by Martin Handford	4	8
5	THE GREAT WALDO SEARCH, by Martin Handford	5	58

PEANUTS

BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP



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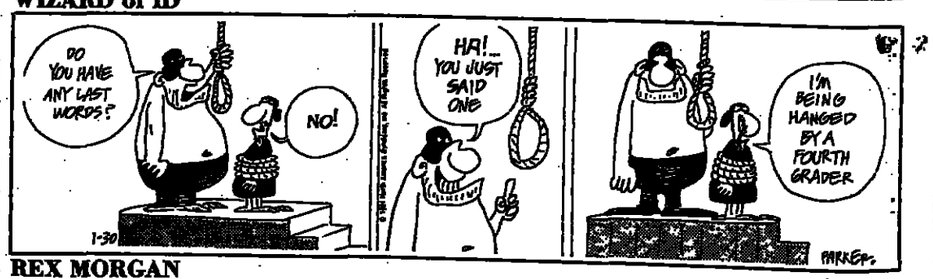


REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY

PENNY ARCADE

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VELLE
EOBEA
SOAGLE
PHYSRO

WHAT A NOT-SO-BRIGHT GUY WOULD BE IF HE SAID WHAT WAS IN HIS MIND.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

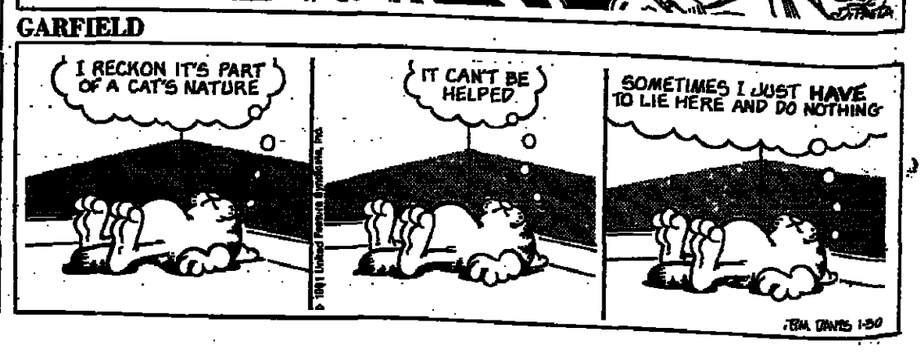
Actual Size:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: AIDED SQUAB GARISH PAYING
Answer: As a singer she never received any applause, but now she gets this regularly— A "BIG HAND"

BLONDIE

GARFIELD



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SPORTS

Who's the Winner, Who's the Loser?

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BUFFALO, New York — Tens of thousands of Buffalo Bills fans turned out to cheer the losers of the Super Bowl, while only about 500 people showed up at Giants Stadium in East Rutherford, New Jersey, to welcome home the winners.

The Giants will not even get a ticker-tape parade in Manhattan, the office of Mayor David Dinkins said late Monday, because of New York City's severe financial problems.

"Unfortunately, the city cannot afford a ticker-tape parade but the city will honor the Giants" on Wednesday afternoon, said Ruby Ryles, a spokeswoman for the mayor. "There will be a presentation on the steps of City Hall and the public is invited."

In Buffalo, the crowd changed "We love Scott! We love Scott!" as it interrupted the master of ceremonies, Kevin Keeley, to tell Scott Norwood that he was forgiven for missing on the last-minute field goal kick that would have given the Bills a victory over the Giants.

Norwood, who had tears in his eyes when Keeley yielded the podium to him, said, "I know I've never felt more loved than this right now." *(AP, UPI)*

Giants' Anderson: A Solid MVP Is Still on Shaky Ground

By Malcolm Moran
New York Times Service

TAMPA, Florida — The day after becoming the most valuable player of the Super Bowl, and within a week of facing the likelihood of becoming an unclaimed free agent, Ottis Anderson of the New York Giants was in an unforgettable sort of limbo and making tentative plans to visit U.S. troops in Saudi Arabia.

"We're trying to work it out to see if it's possible," he said. "I don't know if we can because of the security problem. But I'd like to. I think it'd be a way to show our troops we can. It's a way to send something back to them."

But Anderson also understood that when the Giants select 37 names to be submitted to the National Football League by Feb. 1, he will be among those suddenly on the outside, trying to determine their futures within the procedures of Plan B free agency.

Anderson has grown so accustomed to that status, after 12 professional seasons, that he knows what to expect when he and Bill Parcells, the coach of the Giants, soon discuss the subject.

"Bill and I have a pretty good relationship," Anderson said. "He'll say, 'You know, you're not going to be on Plan B.'

"I'll say, 'I know, Bill.'

"He'll say, 'If you get any offers, you might give me a call before you make a decision. We like you here, you know.'

" 'What are you saying, Bill?'

" 'I'm not quite sure.' "

The rest of the anticipated conversation was a mixture of shrugged shoulders, rolled eyes, upraised palms, you-knows, buts and maybes that Anderson compared to a conversation with his wife when she is clearly not pleased. He feels he understands the Parcells message, even if he does not understand everything the coach says.

Nearly half a year from the beginning of two-a-day, preseason workouts, Parcells repeated his training camp mantra, the factor that determines who will eventually win a job and who will not:

"I go by what I see," Parcells said.

Anderson was listening as his coach explained, once again, what that means. "The track record doesn't mean anything," Parcells said.

He looked to his right, toward Anderson, and turned up the volume: "The MVP in the Super Bowl doesn't mean anything. I go by what I see."

"That's why O.J. Anderson is still with us," Parcells said, at a lower decibel level. "When you take him to training camp, and he doesn't miss any practices, and he's the best back you have, you've got to be nuts not to keep him."

"It's kind of a tradition for me to be on Plan B," Anderson said, smiling. "I get a kick out of hoping and praying that phone's not going to ring. I would be insulted — I want to finish my career as a Giant. I get tired of moving around. At my age, you don't want to keep moving. But if I get any offers. . . .

Anderson pursed his lips, tilted his head and looked toward the ceiling, mulling his imaginary riches.

He does not expect many knocks at the door. A year ago, when asked about his status, Anderson said: "I wasn't Plan B, I was Plan C. Nobody wanted me."

Neither his speed nor his hairline can be compared favorably to what once was. "I was a little mad at O.J. on Friday," Parcells said. "I asked him if he had ankle weights on, he was so slow. He said he was saving it for the game."

He is now old enough to say how old he is. Anderson's birthday, according to the Giants' information, is Nov. 19, 1957, which would make him 33. And yet when Anderson, who knows media guides can make mistakes and that his birth date is really Jan. 19, 1957, is considering the outlooks of other organizations, he could say, "They look at me — he's 34 years old — and say, 'That might have been his last performance.' "

He said there is time for more performances, and the results of the last three weeks support his claim. With an offense depending that much more on a running game as a result of the relative inexperience of Jeff Hostetler at quarterback, and with Rodney Hampton, the rookie running back, forced out of the playoffs with a broken leg, Anderson became a focal point for the Giants.

He had 62 of the team's 123 carries in the playoff victories over Chicago, San Francisco and Buffalo, and he gained 249 of the 518 rushing yards.

Anderson's 102 yards Sunday ranks 11th in Super Bowl history. But his role established a running game that proved strong enough for Hostetler to operate with some freedom.

Four years ago this month, his two-yard touchdown became New York's final score in Super Bowl XXI. "A lot of people didn't know that," he said.

This time, his one-yard score with 5:31 to go in the third quarter regained a lead that had seemed lost forever.

Because of his age, and whatever erosion of his skills that has taken place, Anderson made a point of trying to enjoy the entire Super Bowl week. And just as Hostetler savored his moment on Sunday night, staying on one knee and looking all around as teammates screamed and jumped in celebration, Anderson was going to have a good time on Monday.

As soon as he entered the large convention center ballroom where a news conference was being held, he walked the length of the room to where a red car was on display. Anderson opened the car door, and a computerized voice said, "Door ajar."

"Hey," Anderson said. "It's talking to me."

Instead of going to Disney World, which has become the profitable tradition for Super Bowl MVPs, he was looking forward to visiting the U.S. troops. But first there was the extension of the moment of his professional lifetime, as far as Anderson could make it last.

"If you want to take pictures," he said. "I'm going to be in my new car."

Reuters

Anderson: "I get tired of moving around. At my age, you don't want to keep moving. But if I get any offers. . . .

Giants: Not a Dynasty, Just the NFL Champs

By Dave Anderson
New York Times Service

TAMPA, Florida — For more than an hour Bill Parcells and Ottis Anderson were center stage with the Vince Lombardi trophy and the new Pete Rozelle trophy. But not once was the word "dynasty" mentioned in asking about the New York Giants' future. Not once were the Super Bowl XXV champions described as the "Team of the '90s."

Maybe people are finally learning that dynasties don't exist in sports anymore. Even the San Francisco 49ers learned that.

Even if dynasties did exist, this team of the Giants is not about to construct one. Not with many of its pillars on the other side of age 30, or approaching it. Anderson described himself as a 34-year-old running back. Lawrence Taylor will be 32 next week. The momentarily forgotten quarterback, Phil Simms, is 34. Even everybody's darling backup, Jeff Hostetler, will be 30 in April, as will Maurice Carthon. Bart Oates is 32. Leonard Marshall will be 30 midway through next season. Mark Bavaro is 27 with battered knees.

Vantage Point

But one of the silent reasons why the Giants held off the Buffalo Bills, 20-19, here Sunday was that their older players realized that Super Bowl opportunities are few and far between. "This one is greater," said Bavaro, comparing it to the Giants' other Super Bowl triumph, four years ago, "because I never thought I'd get back here again."

Maybe that's why the Giants, whose older players set the tempo, seemed to play with more heart in outgutting the Bills, just as they had outgutted the 49ers, 15-13, for the National Conference title the week before. Maybe they didn't want to waste an opportunity for another Super Bowl ring. For some, perhaps the last opportunity.

NOT that the Giants won't be a formidable defender of their Super Bowl title next season. Even if Oates decides to join a law firm, the offensive line is young and growing. No other team has two quarterbacks, like Simms and Hostetler, with Super Bowl triumphs as starters. Rodney Hampton should emerge as one of the National Football League's best running backs. The defense, despite Taylor's advancing age, isn't that old.

But repeat? It's not that easy. Only the Packers, the Dolphins, the Steelers and the 49ers have.

Even so, the most important reason the Giants will be formidable is Bill Parcells himself. He's not going anywhere except up and down Route 17 to Giants Stadium from his home in Mahwah, New Jersey. As the ultimate "Jersey guy," he closed his news conference by telling the Giants' beat writers, "I'll see you next year."

And whenever Parcells talked about Sunday's victory, he thanked the team's general manager, George Young, and the Mara co-owners, Wellington and Tim, for their support in supplying players. That didn't sound like a coach thinking about defecting to the Tampa Bay Buccaneers as general manager and coach, as had been predicted in published reports.

"Everything written about me is a fabrication," Parcells said firmly. "I've talked to no one in any field."

By "any field," he presumably included television, where he might be an analyst someday. But for now, he's a football coach. The NFL's best. And with what he calls another "pelt on my pony," he's learned that his primary fulfillment is winning football games.

"Winning is better than anything," he said after the NFC title game. "It's better than sex. It's better than Christmas morning."

Maybe in the distant future, Parcells might decide to be a general manager. But this is a coach. He belongs on the sideline in a sweater, not upstairs in a suit.

With his various defenses and ball-control offense that doubled the Giants' possession time, Parcells outcoached Marv Levy, the Bills' tutor, beginning last Monday when the Giants assembled their game plan. Levy was still working on the Bills' game plan Tuesday.

Starting a day ahead in preparation might be another reason why the Giants finished a point ahead.

The Lucky Towel

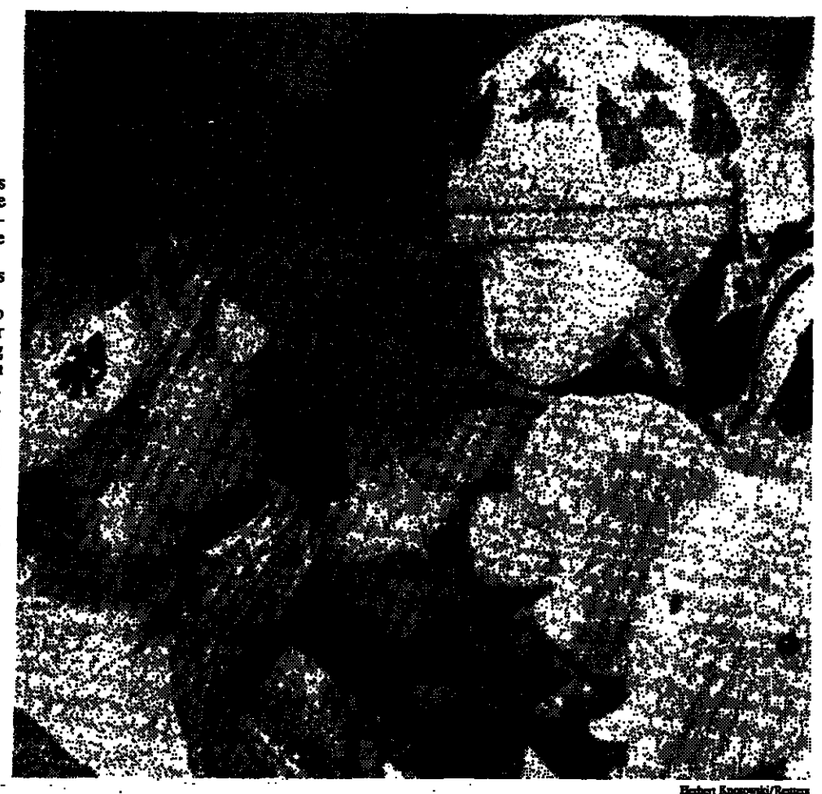
Washington Post Service

TAMPA, Florida — Before the Giants' first Super Bowl, in Pasadena, California, after the 1986 season, Bill Parcells received a red towel from a New Milford, New Jersey, high school football coach named Rich Conti, whose teams had won two state titles.

A note read: "Dear Coach, this towel has never lost. Take it to Pasadena." Parcells did and the Giants won. Parcells mailed back the towel, with his thanks.

Two weeks ago, Parcells received another package. The towel. Conti's team had won another state title and he thought Parcells could use a little good luck against the 49ers.

So the towel and the Giants are till undefeated. "I got it up in my room," Parcells said Monday. "The towel's never lost. Rich, it'll be back to you next week."



Herbert Knosowski/Reuters

Ulrike Maier and her staunchest fans, daughter Melanie and Babar, after the second super-G victory.

Kronberger Hurts Knee, Maier Wins Super-G Title

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAALBACH-HINTERGLEMM, Austria — Ulrike Maier successfully defended her world title Tuesday in the women's super-giant slalom when favored Austrian teammate Petra Kronberger fell at the final gate.

Kronberger, the season's Alpine skiing sensation, was taken to a clinic, then transferred to a hospital in Salzburg.

From her hospital bed, Kronberger said that "my chances of skiing again in the championships are slim, but at least there is still hope."

She said that the injury was not as serious as first feared and that although she had suffered slight ligament damage in one knee, she would not need to undergo arthroscopic surgery.

"I intend to return to Saalbach for treatment there, but I won't push myself to the limit to be ready to race," she said.

The only woman to win World Cup races in all five events, Kronberger, who turns 22 next month, had won the downhill Saturday and was 12-hundredths of a second ahead at the intermediate stage of the super-G. Then she lost control and ran into difficulties trying to make up time. When her left ski hit a bump, she fell just before the finish line and slid across it in a heap, finishing sixth.

Germany's Katrin Gutensohn-Knopf also fell, after the race's main jump, and officials said she had been initially diagnosed as having damaged ligaments in her left knee.

Maier, who began training less than two months ago after a knee injury, qualified for the race only because she was the defending champion.

She completed the 1,629-meter course, through 34 gates, in 1 minute, 8.72 seconds. Carole Merle of France was second in 1:08.83, with Anita Wachter of Austria taking the bronze medal in 1:08.85.

Maier, who won the title in 1989 in Colorado, gave birth to a daughter, Melanie, six months later and has done little competitive skiing the past two years.

Melanie played with a Babar doll Tuesday while her mother watched competitors fail to beat her time.

"I had her with me at Vail and today I had her in the finish area so I would get there faster," Maier said. *(AP, AFP, Reuters)*

■ Changes in Combined

International Ski Federation officials said Tuesday they will change the combined event at the next championships, in Morioka, Japan, in 1993, to make it more attractive and understandable to spectators, The Associated Press reported from Saalbach-Hinterglemm.

GianFranco Kasper, secretary-general of the FIS, said, "We are considering several options. Certainly we must change the system. It does not work the way it is."

The complicated point system, based on a computerized equation of the times and length of courses, has puzzled fans and resulted in poor attendance for the event at the championships.

The fact that the two parts of the event often are separated by several days also has led to a drop in interest.

Kasper also said that the North American leg of the World Cup is still on this season despite worries related to the Gulf war.

He said the March races in the United States and Canada have not been canceled, but added that the rocketing costs of flights and fears of terrorism were being weighed.

SIDELINES

Adidas Raises Soccer Funding

NEW YORK (AP) — The U.S. Soccer Federation and Adidas have agreed to a new $21 million, four-year sponsorship contract that calls for increased advertising and support.

It replaces a $2.4 million, six-year contract that was to run through 1994. "Under the old deal, only one party was happy with it," said Adidas's president, Peter Pirmer.

Under the old contract, the USSF received $100,000 a year in cash and $300,000 a year in equipment. Pirmer said the team would get between $600,000 and $700,000 a year in equipment under the new contract.

Bramble Charged in Drug Raid

NEWTON, New Jersey (AP) — Livingstone Bramble, the former World Boxing Association lightweight champion, and another local man have been arrested on drug charges following an almost month-long investigation that led police to find bags of marijuana and cocaine in the second man's apartment, officials said.

Bramble, who now goes by the name Ras-I Alujah Bramble, was charged with drug possession with intent to distribute, possession with intent to distribute within 1,000 feet (300 meters) of a high school, possession of marijuana, and attempting to destroy evidence on Jan. 26, the Sussex County prosecutor, Richard Honig, said Monday.

For the Record

Jack Elway, former coach at Stanford, San Jose State and Cal State-Northridge, has been hired as the coach of the Frankfurt Galaxy of the World League of American Football. *(AP)*

Dale Long, who in 1956 set a major league record with home runs in eight straight games for the Pittsburgh Pirates, died Sunday in Palm Coast, Florida, after a long bout with cancer. He was 64. *(AP)*

Red Grange: Galloping in the Golden Twenties

By Shirley Povich
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — At the University of Illinois, many years ago, they decided that Oct. 18, 1924, would be a nice day to dedicate their new football stadium. In an appropriate manner, of course. In this matter they would be greatly assisted by their left halfback, Harold Grange. He would make it a day impossible to forget, and glorious to Illinois memory.

On that afternoon, the opposition was a proud Michigan team. And 12 fleeting minutes after the opening kickoff had blown up in their faces on a 95-yard runback by Grange, the Wolverines were a thunderstruck and destroyed team. The scoreboard at that point was reading: Illinois 28, Michigan 0. What had happened to Michigan?

Harold (Red) Grange was what had happened. All four of Illinois's rapid touchdowns were Grange's handiwork, and footwork. And as if those runs, all from long range, did not deliver enough impact, he would break away for a fifth score later in the 39-14 victory in his whirlwind rush into the record books and football immortality.

This was the Red Grange who was to become football's No. 1 celebrity. In his three years at Illinois he would have no competitors in the world of football heroes. When the pros lusted for him, he signed with George Halas's Chicago Bears for the biggest contract ever attained by a pro, $100,000 plus a percentage of the gate, when $5,000 was a considerable wage in pro ranks.

Halas foresaw Grange as a huge box-office attraction and in this he was most accurate. The Bears broke crowd records in every city, and in an era when 10,000 was an average crowd, Bears vs. Giants packed 65,000 into the Polo Grounds in New York. How did Grange fare as a competitor in the National Football League? All-league four times in six years. Swept into the Hall of Fame as a charter member.

Red Grange was not the composite of all the great slam-bang running backs. Grange was his own man. Speed? He had it in the varying degrees that made suckers of all pursuers. He could turn it on as he liked, shifting gears when necessary. Deception? He'd give you a leg and take it back and leave you in the ruck, thief that he was. Perception? He knew when to reverse a field against those slowpokes who'd never catch him. He was once captain of the Illinois track team.

It wasn't long before they'd be calling him the Galloping Ghost. He did have the wraithlike quality, an ethereal figure seemingly immune to the grasp. Grange didn't have to bother much about breaking tackles, thanks to his change of pace. He had ideas other than running into tacklers en route to the goal line.

One of the joys of football is to hark back to Oct. 18, 1924. Michigan's opening kickoff landed in Grange's arms on the 5. Touchdown, Illinois. On his next carry, Grange took it in from 70 yards. Next time, 57 yards for his third touchdown. All of this required seven minutes. His fourth touchdown was a mere matter of reversing his field for 43 yards. His fifth touchdown covered 64 yards.

He didn't kick the extra points that day, but he held the ball for the kicker. And lest it be thought that Grange could merely run to goal lines, he completed six passes for the Illini that day. For good measure, he threw a 20-yard scoring pass. Now they speak admiringly of the ball carriers who have a 100-yard day. In 41 minutes of play, Grange was responsible for 402 yards of offense, including 64 yards as a passer, before the Illini coach, Bob Zuppke, sat him down to rest.

The next year, if there were any Eastern cynics unconvinced about Red Grange, they were disabused. Against unbeaten, untied Penn before 70,000 in Franklin Field, Grange scored from 56 yards out first time he got the ball. A long runback of a Penn kickoff and two more touchdowns followed: 24-2, Illinois.

All of this while he weighed 180 pounds and stood a mere 5 feet, 10 inches (82 kilograms, 1.78 meters). Players of that era were not the mastodons of modern pro football. A 200-pounder, even in the line, was a big man. Grange could make out nicely. At 180 (81.6 kilograms), he wasn't considered small.

It was the era when they called his kind swivel-hipped, one of the ultimate compliments. They were also described as broken-field runners. However, in that era they mostly had to put a move on the safety man who was also the quarterback who played safety ex-officio. Perhaps in this modern era of linebacker-rich 3-4 and zone defenses, Grange would need new tactics. But, probably, he would have adapted. What is to be remembered is that he was one of the lions of the Golden Twenties.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	31	11	.738	—
Philadelphia	23	19	.548	8
New York	18	24	.429	13
Washington	18	24	.429	13
New Jersey	14	28	.333	17
Miami	11	31	.262	20
Central Division				
Chicago	29	12	.707	½
Detroit	31	13	.705	—
Milwaukee	27	17	.614	4
Atlanta	24	18	.571	6
Indiana	17	24	.415	12½
Charlotte	13	27	.325	16
Cleveland	13	28	.317	16½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division	W	L	Pct	GB
San Antonio	30	10	.750	—
Utah	27	15	.643	4
Houston	22	20	.524	9
Dallas	14	26	.350	16
Minnesota	13	27	.325	17
Denver	11	30	.268	19½
Orlando	10	32	.238	21
Pacific Division				
Portland	37	7	.841	—
L.A. Lakers	30	11	.732	5½
Phoenix	27	13	.675	8
Golden State	24	17	.585	11½
Seattle	19	21	.475	16
L.A. Clippers	15	27	.357	21
Sacramento	12	28	.300	23

MONDAY'S RESULTS

Washington	29	17	23	32—101
Detroit	17	31	32	27—107

King 13-28 6-6 30, Grant 5-17 0-0 10; Dumars 9-18 9-9 27, Rodman 5-12 2-4 18. Rebounds: Washington 47 (Walker 8), Detroit 54 (Rodman 18). Assists: Washington 25 (Walker 13), Detroit 12 (Dumars 3).

Boston	24	21	36	29—108
Minnesota	21	10	28	28— 87

Shaw 11-17 1-2 23, McHale 9-14 1-1 20; Carbin 7-22 4-8 18, Richardson 9-24 0-2 18. Rebounds: Boston 67 (Parish-ev 15), Minnesota 55 (Carbin 13). Assists: Boston 28 (Shaw 9), Minnesota 21 (Richardson 9).

Seattle	28	37	21	29—107
San Antonio	22	22	37	33—119

E. Johnson 9-14 2-3 21, Kemp 7-18 1-2 15; Anderson 13-22 2-3 28, Robinson 8-15 8-10 25. Rebounds: Seattle 53 (McKey 14), San Antonio 56 (Robinson 11). Assists: Seattle 30 (Payton 11), San Antonio 31 (Strickland 12).

New York	33	22	29	22—106
Golden State	24	37	31	23—115

Ewing 13-24 4-5 30, Vandeweghe 7-15 3-3 18; Richmond 10-16 12-13 34, Mullin 9-25 3-3 21. Rebounds: New York 55 (Ewing 15), Golden State 51 (Lister 10). Assists: New York 28 (Cheeks 8), Golden State 23 (Hardaway 7).

Atlanta	32	34	26	19—111
Portland	28	29	23	26—116

Wilkins 13-28 6-7 34, Webb 11-18 3-3 26; Porter 6-15 7-7 25, Drexler 5-16 11-11 22. Rebounds: Atlanta 57 (Willis 18), Portland 52 (Williams 11). Assists: Atlanta 20 (Webb 11), Portland 27 (Porter 8).

New Jersey	18	24	15	26— 83
Sacramento	32	29	23	27—111

Theus 5-15 8-11 18, Morris 5-16 2-6 14; Simmons 11-21 5-5 27, Carr 9-19 5-6 23. Rebounds: New Jersey 59 (Dudley 9), Sacramento 57 (Simmons 12). Assists: New Jersey 16 (Blaylock 5), Sacramento 27 (Lee 9).

Major College Scores

EAST

Canisius 79, Vermont 64
Colgate 77, Rider 74
Delaware 102, Navy 80
Drexel 81, Lehigh 76
Lafayette 82, Penn 72
Loyola, Md. 63, Siena 57
Marist 81, Widener 72
Massachusetts 98, Holy Cross 94
Monmouth, N.J. 57, Fairleigh Dickinson 55
Princeton 82, Elizabethtown 45
Robert Morris 69, St. Francis, NY 66
Rutgers 79, Penn St. 78
St. Francis, Pa. 81, Long Island U. 78
St. Joseph's 87, St. Bonaventure 78
Syracuse 68, Connecticut 66
Temple 76, Rhode Island 61
Towson St. 89, Bucknell 82

SOUTH

Appalachian St. 78, VMI 72
Austin Peay 85, Morehead St. 75
Coastal Carolina 75, Winthrop 58
E. Kentucky 87, Murray St. 82
E. Tennessee St. 99, Marshall 86
Furman 88, Tn.-Chattanooga 75, OT
Grambling St. 91, Texas-Pan American 88
James Madison 70, William & Mary 56
Middle Tenn. 92, Tennessee St. 86
Morgan St. 65, Howard U. 61
N. Carolina A&T 84, Florida A&M 81
N.C. Charlotte 85, Davidson 72
N.C.-Asheville 90, Charleston Southern 84, OT
NE Louisiana 100, Louisiana Tech 89
Nicholls St. 110, North Texas 105
Old Dominion 62, N.C.-Wilmington 46
Radford 66, Campbell 45
S. Carolina St. 83, Bethune-Cookman 72
SW Louisiana 84, Sam Houston St. 79, OT
SW Texas St. 84, SE Louisiana 72
South Alabama 82, W. Kentucky 78
Tulane 84, New Orleans 83, 3OT
Va. Commonwealth 85, Jacksonville 67
W. Carolina 74, Citadel 72
Wake Forest 72, Miami, Fla. 66

MIDWEST

Creighton 78, S. Illinois 75
DePaul 84, Marquette 56
E. Illinois 68, Ill.-Chicago 44
Evansville 79, Loyola, Ill. 64
Illinois 53, Iowa 50
N. Illinois 59, Cleveland St. 44
SW Missouri St. 82, Bradley 60
W. Illinois 109, Alcorn St. 79
Wichita St. 73, Illinois St. 60
Wright St. 123, Prairie View 93
Youngstown St. 94, Kenyon 85

SOUTHWEST

Arkansas St. 88, Miss. Valley St. 72

FAR WEST

Colorado St. 98, Oklahoma City 76
Nevada 88, Idaho St. 64
Northridge St. 133, U.S. International 91
UNLV 126, Utah St. 83

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
N.Y. Rangers	27	17	8	62	190	159
Philadelphia	26	22	5	58	182	170
Pittsburgh	27	27	3	57	221	189
New Jersey	21	27	10	52	190	176
Washington	23	26	3	49	165	175
N.Y. Islanders	17	27	6	40	140	181
Adams Division						
Boston	29	16	8	66	191	147
Montreal	28	19	5	61	173	153
Buffalo	21	19	10	52	179	166
Hartford	22	23	5	49	147	167
Quebec	16	32	9	29	145	228

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Norris Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Chicago	34	15	4	72	177	134
St. Louis	28	15	7	63	189	154
Detroit	22	25	5	49	174	192
Minnesota	15	30	9	39	158	186
Toronto	13	33	5	31	147	212
Smythe Division						
Los Angeles	28	17	5	61	204	161
Calgary	26	20	5	57	208	169
Edmonton	24	22	3	51	165	157
Vancouver	19	29	4	42	161	195
Winnipeg	17	28	8	42	170	185

MONDAY'S RESULTS

New Jersey	4	1	1—6
Detroit	1	1	0—2

Kasatonov (7), Morris (4), Stasiny (14), MacLean 3 (31); Green (2), Gallant (7). Shots on goal: New Jersey (on Gagnon, King) 10-6-5—21. Detroit (on Burke, Terreri) 13-9-5—27.

Minnesota	0	0	0—0
Toronto	2	1	1—4

Krushelnyski (18), Hannan 2 (6), Petit (10). Shots on goal: Minnesota (on Ing) 6-19-7—32. Toronto (on Hayward) 12-4-11—27.

Chicago	1	0	0—1
Vancouver	0	0	0—0

Larmer (31). Shots on goal: Chicago (on Gamble) 9-5-9—23. Vancouver (on Beltour) 9-7-12—28.

GOLF

Pacific qualifying for the Dunhill Cup at the Island Country Club in Singapore:

286 Indonesia; 290 Hong Kong; 292 Malaysia; 295 India; 297 Burma.

Indonesia and Hong Kong advance, joining 22 other teams for the world qualifying tournament on the same course starting Thursday.

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL

American League

MINNESOTA—Agreed to terms with Shane Mack, outfielder, on one-year contract.

TORONTO—Agreed to terms with Denis Boucher and Mike Timlin, pitchers, on one-year contracts.

National League

CINCINNATI—Agreed to terms with Billy Bates, infielder, and Keith Brown, Rodney Imes and Bill Risley, pitchers, on one-year contracts.

MONTREAL—Agreed to terms with Dave Martinez, outfielder, and Greg McCarthy, pitcher, on one-year contracts.

PHILADELPHIA—Agreed to terms with Andy Ashby, pitcher, on one-year contract. Announced four-year player development contract with Reading, Eastern League.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

L.A. CLIPPERS—Put Jay Edwards, guard, on injured list.

PHILADELPHIA—Put Dave Hoppen, center, on injured list. Signed Tony Harris, guard, to 10-day contract.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

PHILADELPHIA—Named Bud Carson defensive coordinator, Zeke Bratkowski quarterbacks coach and Richard Wood defensive backs coach.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

N.Y. ISLANDERS—Assigned Hubie McDonough, center; Brad Dalgarno, right wing; and Jari Grandstrand, defenseman, to Capital District, American Hockey League. Recalled Rich Kromm, left wing, and Jeff Finley, defenseman, from Capital District.

QUEBEC—Named Dave Draper scout.

COLLEGE

BOWLING GREEN—Released Billy Johnson, forward, from basketball team.

HOFSTRA—Rob Spence, offensive coordinator, resigned to become receivers coach at Holy Cross.

INDIANA STATE—Named Larry Nowlin assistant baseball coach.

KINGS POINT—Dennis Barrett, football coach, resigned.

MID-OHIO CONFERENCE—Named Nick Wasylik commissioner.

MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE—Suspended Rich Herrin, Southern Illinois men's basketball coach, for one game.

NORTHEASTERN—Named Bob Shoop assistant football coach.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Fired Rick Whitt, defensive coordinator.

SKIING

World Championships

The top finishers in the women's super-giant slalom: 1. Ulrike Maier, Austria, 1 minute, 08.72 seconds; 2. Carole Merle, France, 1:08.83; 3. Anita Wachter, Austria, 1:08.85; 4. Zoe Haas, Switzerland, 1:09.07; 5. Chantal Bournissen, Switzerland, 1:09.26; 6. Petra Kronberger, Austria, 1:09.29; 7. Sylvia Eder, Austria, 1:09.41; 8. Michaela Gerg, Germany, 1:09.85; 9. Edith Thys, U.S., 1:09.99; 10. Hilary Lindh, U.S., 1:10.14.

CRICKET

FOURTH TEST

England vs. Australia, Fifth Day
Tuesday, in Adelaide, Australia

Australia 1st innings: 386
England 1st innings: 229
Australia 2nd innings: 314-6 declared
England 2nd innings: 305-5 (96 overs)
Match was drawn

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OBSERVER

No War in Love Valley

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Thursday I turned to soap opera. Yes, I felt slightly ashamed. The war was still running full time on CNN, and patriots, I suppose, should stay glued to the screen at such times. Still, our side's brass obviously wished everybody would go away and leave them alone. You couldn't blame them.

Running a war must be delicate business. The people in charge were certainly making it clear that they'd rather not have busybodies leaning over their shoulders or, for that matter, hunkered over TV sets back home. So I tuned over to "Happy Valley." Or is it "Pine Valley"? Whatever it's called, it should be renamed "Love Valley," because it is the home office of love, love, love.

Since I had spent eternities watching military brass refuse to explain anything, "Love Valley" was an exciting new world. In "Love Valley" everybody was explaining everything. The things people explain in "Love Valley," however, are not like the things people explain in places less seized of love.

At my house, for instance, somebody is always explaining why he forgot to pick up a jar of capers at the supermarket or how a stick of butter got mashed into the car seat.

A typical "Love Valley" explanation was going on when I tuned in Thursday. Mac was explaining to his wife Selma that his sexual congress with Jeannine was conducted for the noblest of purposes; that is to say, to provide Jeannine with a baby that might save her marriage to sterile Dave.

(Real "Love Valley" names have been changed here to conceal the fact that I can never remember them, all my mental powers being exhausted by trying to keep up with who is in love with Who. Which illustrates why pedantic grammarians hate the place: There is no Whom in "Love Valley.")

□

Sterile Dave was not taking Jeannine's putative pregnancy well. I thought he looked as sulky about it as the war reporters looked about colonels treating them like pariahs. You could tell Dave really loved Jeannine, though, and that they really needed a baby so their love for each other could flourish.

Meanwhile, young Sam was explaining to his pal Gomer why he was drinking rotgut whiskey from a pint bottle: Eunice, the girl he loved, was in love with another man. The loss had Sam in such a stew that he looked capable of taking bloody vengeance on Eunice's new lover if he learned his identity.

Well, this being "Love Valley," his identity was not long concealed from us, the audience. Lo, we saw Eunice between the sheets with her new amour. Though Eunice's hairdo looked fresh from the beauty parlor, they have obviously just had congress and are busy explaining to each other the nature of their satisfactions.

□

And who is Eunice's new lover? It is Pete! And here is the beauty part: Pete is the father of Sam. Though Pete the Dad loves Sam the Son and Sam loves Pete as a son should, the filial part of this manly love will be destroyed if Sam learns that his rival is his own father.

I was sent to the market for a jar of capers before the hour ended, so don't know if Sam finally burst into Eunice's bedroom, discovered his dad and denounced him as a viper.

It was good, nevertheless, to be back in "Love Valley" with everyone devoting 20 hours a day to courtship, marriage, seduction, adultery, divorce, congress, kidnappings by rapacious love-crazed suitors, good heart-to-heart talks about love and embittered speeches to one another as well as to crowded rooms about the incessant betrayals of love.

Oh, it's not absolutely all love there, of course. There are mean people, too, though mean people who love. One of them, Victor, recently had a cerebral hemorrhage so severe that I concluded he had asked for a raise and was being written out of "Love Valley." Maybe while hospitalized, Victor decided he could get by on last year's salary after all.

In any case, the love of a good "Love Valley" woman not only pulled him through, but also left him unhindered by the disabilities that commonly afflict stroke patients. He is now as mean as ever and fit for love in all its variations.

Another curiosity about "Love Valley": No one watches the war on television. Nobody even seems to have a TV set, look at a newspaper or go to the store for a jar of capers.

Pentagon, here is your dream of Paradise.

New York Times Service

Dark Stories in an Orderly Life

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

ANDOVER, Massachusetts — A U.S. flag hangs from the front of her spacious Victorian house. There are countless photographs of her husband and five children, chocolate cookies on the kitchen counter, a poodle called Andrew and peaceful vistas of snow-covered yards and other rambling frame homes. On this ordered back street of Andover, Mary McGarry Morris appears immersed in a life of utter and prosperous tranquillity.

She is content with it. "I can't imagine being in a different place or leaving here," she says with her guileless smile. But the imagination of this 47-year-old novelist is clearly steeped in another, far darker place. In her first book, "Vanished," published two years ago, and in "A Dangerous Woman," published this week by Viking Penguin, she explores a raw world of squalor and loneliness, inhabited mainly by wounded and unrooted people whose relations are violent or sordid. In Morris's fictional America only the innocent retain some integrity, and they are condemned to suffering.

But she balks at the suggestion that her bleak vision reflects a view of American society. She is first and foremost a storyteller, reluctant to read any message into her novels, both set in Vermont, where she grew up.

"I just get involved with my characters," she explains with a disarming sincerity. "I get inside them and tell the story from the inside out. It is an instinctive thing." Asked if she herself has ever felt desperate, she seems surprised and reflects before saying: "Desperate? Well, in my writing I have understood the desperation of my characters."

They are indeed acutely troubled. Martha Horgan, the dangerous woman of her new novel, is an emotional simpleton, incapable of dissimulation, whose dogged and passionate attachment to her own vision of the truth precipitates a tragedy in a community inclined to dismiss her as the village idiot.

In her earlier book, "Vanished," nominated for both the National Book Award and the PEN/Faulkner Award, the hero, Aubrey Wallace, is another hapless soul, adrift in a world he only dimly understands, easy prey to the criminal or the crazed. He becomes party to the kidnapping of a child, Canny, the only person to whom he can really talk.

'I am very aware that it is an extremely lonely world, and of how fragile a normal life can be, how loosely held together certain things are that we take for granted.'
Mary McGarry Morris

Jim Bourg for The New York Times

Both books, critically acclaimed, end with killings in which Martha and Wallace are involved, scarcely understanding what is happening to them.

"I start with a sense of the story first," Morris says. "I feel such a need for a story, which is something that often seems to be missing from contemporary fiction in this country, where a mood seems enough for many writers. It is not enough for me."

Indeed, both her books, told in a straightforward and taut prose, depend for much of their power on strong plots and characters rather than any elaborate artifice or analysis.

Although her canvas is not large, there is no minimalist self-involvement about her writing, which sets out human drama in plain language. She is skeptical of writing programs, blaming them for a "certain flatness and sameness in our fiction," and arguing: "You cannot teach somebody to write. It is just something you do and learn as you do it." She is unabashedly on the side of E. M. Forster, who wrote: "Yes — oh, dear, yes — the novel tells a story. That is the fundamental aspect without which it could not exist."

Graham Greene is one of her favorite writers, along with William Faulkner, John Steinbeck and Virginia Woolf. "What I like about Greene is his wonderful sense of the story," she said. "And then he can climb right into the characters, which is what I try to do. And I think if you bring those two things together, many wonderful things can emerge. I suppose I am concerned with what my characters are looking for. I am concerned with their yearning — the constant yearning of the human heart. That is what I feel when I am writing. And what I question."

In her mild but firm manner, she adds: "I am very aware that it is an extremely lonely world, and of how fragile a normal life can be, how loosely held together certain things are that we take for granted — a marriage, a home, healthy children, having a job. Look at this war. It is a realization of our fears, of the things waiting and lurking. My characters play on those fears."

Morris's childhood afforded her an early impression of some twisted lives. Her parents separated when she was 8 years old. Her father was an "educated and witty man" and an alcoholic. "We had to come up with something for his obituary, so we said he was a salesman," she says, fingering her chin pensively. "But he never did stick with anything long because of his drinking."

Her mother then married a chef, and they opened a restaurant in Rutland, Vermont. It was a fairly menial life, and Morris came face to face with suffering, both in the rundown shacks dotting the wild country near Rutland (which she calls Flatts in her fiction, while Rutland becomes the town of Atkinson), and much closer to home.

Morris knows about the life of the home. She left her own at the age of 19, marrying a lawyer, and had four children by the time she was 24. For as long as she can remember, she was writing in the moments she could find between raising her children; in 1977 she embarked on "Vanished." But for almost a decade she met nothing but rejections and sometimes scathing criticism from editors and agents.

Then, in 1986, she made contact with the agent Jean Naggar, who loved "Vanished" and convinced Viking Penguin to publish it. "That changed my writing life," she said. "I know now that there is a reason" — for her writing — "and it's all right. I had to keep it hidden before."

But the rest of her life has remained exactly as it was. And that is how she wants to keep it. Now at work on a third novel, tentatively called "Songs in Ordinary Time," she seems clear in her mind that her originality comes in part from her isolation. Her books are untouched by convention, undiluted by instruction, uncluttered by detail. Their power lies in their directness and authenticity born of her obsessive compulsion to set down the characters inhabiting her imagination. Her love is simply for words, to the point where she says that the book she would choose to take to a desert island would not be any novel, but a dictionary.

"The core of my life is writing. Without that, I'd be miserable."

PEOPLE

Tribute to Mary Martin

With reminiscences and some of her favorite songs, friends of Mary Martin gathered at the Majestic Theatre in New York to celebrate her life. Martin, who died of cancer in November at the age of 76, was recalled as a high-spirited artist who personified some of her signature roles: the eternal child in "Peter Pan," the "cockeyed optimist" in "South Pacific," the ebullient and nurturing protector in "The Sound of Music." "She was the greatest figure we're ever going to have in musical comedy," said Helen Hayes.

□

Rapper **M. C. Hammer** dominated the 18th annual American Music Awards with five trophies while **Janet Jackson** picked up three awards in a ceremony in Los Angeles marked by tributes to the U.S. armed forces overseas. "I'd like to dedicate this award to the troops in the Persian Gulf," Hammer said as he picked up his soul-rhythm and blues album award for "Please Hammer Don't Hurt 'Em." Hammer also won best single for "U Can't Touch This" and favorite male artist in the soul-rhythm and blues category, and favorite artist and album in the rap category. Jackson won favorite female artist in the categories of pop-rock, soul-rhythm and blues, and dance-music. **Madonna** won only once, taking the dance-music single trophy for "Vogue."

□

It may be a long way from "Jumping Jack Flash," but rocker **Mick Jagger**'s return to film promises to be a gas when he plays a 21st century bounty hunter in the movie "Free-Jack." The Rolling Stones singer signed to play the villian Vacendak, Morgan Creek Productions announced in Los Angeles. "Free-Jack" will feature **Emilio Estevez** as a race car driver pursued by Jagger and other bounty hunters known as "bone-jackers."

□

Cameron Mackintosh, the producer of "Miss Saigon," the hit London musical, announced that **Kam Cheng**, a 21-year-old Asian American actress and student at Muhlenberg College in Allentown, Pennsylvania, would share the role of Kim, a Vietnamese bar girl, with **Lea Salonga**, the 19-year-old Filipino actress who created the part. Early this month, a union-management arbitrator ruled that Salonga could re-create the character on Broadway because she had unique talent. Mackintosh had said all along that he wanted Salonga to share the part with another actress, as she did in London. The $10 million musical, which begins performances March 23 and is to open April 11 at the Broadway Theatre, has a record advance ticket sale of more than $34 million. Rehearsals began Monday for the musical, which tells of the love between an American Marine and a Vietnamese bar girl during and after the fall of Saigon in 1975.

□

A soldier-cartoonist who signed himself "Zorro" when he blazed across the United States as a guest in Sunday's "Doonesbury" comic strip has been unmasked — by his mother. **Tommy Rominger**, a 33-year-old Air Force tech sergeant in the Gulf, delighted and enraged readers of 600 newspapers that carried the strip. "I frankly don't understand the humor in some of the cartoons, and I never was a big fan of Doonesbury until now," said **Marilyn Rominger**, the cartoonist's mother in Florida, where she lives. Doonesbury creator **Garry Trudeau** showcased five Rominger cartoons last Sunday under the title, "Living in Purgatory." The panels showed one soldier committing suicide and another being roasted on a spit. Lee Salem, editorial director of the Universal Press Syndicate in Kansas City, Kansas, which distributes "Doonesbury," said the only newspaper he knew of that pulled the strip on Sunday was the Daily News in Naples, Florida. Meanwhile, the syndicate distributed an old strip this week, saying Trudeau had the flu. The IHT publishes only the daily Doonesbury.

□

"Annie Hall" and "Dirty Harry" are Harvard University's Hasty Pudding Theatricals woman and man of the year for 1991. Hasty Pudding, the United States's oldest undergraduate theatrical group, said **Diane Keaton** and **Clint Eastwood** will be honored next month for their "lasting and impressive contribution to the world of entertainment." Keaton will get a parade through Harvard Square on Feb. 12 and Eastwood will receive his award Feb. 19 at the Hasty Pudding's 143rd annual musical production, "Safari Sagoodi."

TODAY'S

BUSINESS MESSAGE CENTER

Appears on page 12

PERSONALS

BIENVENUE A
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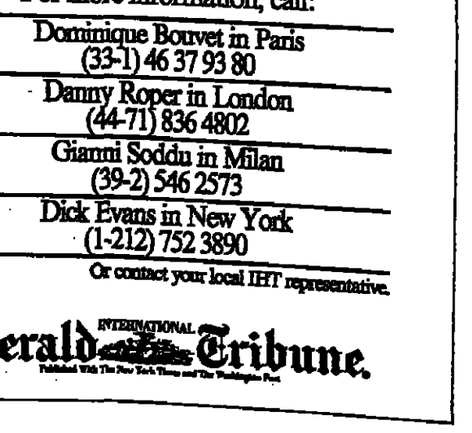

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